



Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the US

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About the Commission

The Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States (PCHA), established by the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-186), is charged with conducting original research into the fate of assets taken from victims of the Holocaust that came into the possession of the U.S. Federal government; reviewing research done by others regarding assets that came to private collections and non-Federal government organizations (especially state governments and financial institutions); and advising the President on policies that should be adopted to make restitution to the rightful owners of stolen property or their heirs.

→ get a copy

→ non-Federal institutions came into contact with assets
- advisory role

- tracking assets

The Commission, chaired by Edgar M. Bronfman and directed by Kenneth L. Kloth, consists of 21 members, including eight Congressional members, representatives of the Departments of Army, Justice, State and Treasury, the Chair of the Holocaust Memorial Council and eight public members from across the United States.

21 member Commission

Dept. Army
 Dept. Justice
 Dept. State
 Dept. Treasury
 Chair of the Holocaust Mem. Council

8 public members from across the U.S.

The primary goal is to develop an historical account of those valuables that came into the hands of the Federal government. Original research is conducted in the areas of art and cultural property, gold, and non-gold financial property by teams of researchers headed by experts Jonathan Petropoulos, Marc Masurovsky and Helen Junz.

→ documentation of properties

1. art + cultural prop.
2. gold
3. non-gold fin. prop.

State Holocaust commissions, banking and insurance companies, international Holocaust commissions and other agencies are working with this Commission to share and review the research of others, the second portion of the mission.

→ state comm. + private companies are involved in examining the findings

Upon completion of its research and analysis, this Commission will report its findings to the President and recommend further policy actions.

The need for action is urgent, as the survivors are aging. The Presidential Advisory Commission is committed to finding the truth about what happened to such assets and helping to see that justice is done for the survivors of the Holocaust and their families.

documentation + logging of findings
account for available property

While this Commission does not have the authority to adjudicate individual claims, it may be able to direct individuals to organizations that manage claims. If you would like further information or direction, please contact the Commission by post or e-mail.

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Commission can also aid persons searching/recovering their own claims (cannot adjudicate claims on its own)

- The public members are persons who have a record of demonstrated leadership on issues relating to the Holocaust or in the fields of commerce, culture, or education.

U.S. Holocaust Assets Comm. Act of 1998



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Information received from individuals will not be used for any other purpose than for the Commission's work. It will not be distributed to outside groups or persons without express permission of the individual.

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*— solely for the business
of the commission*



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Research Areas

Original Research

The Commission on Holocaust Assets will focus its original research on three main areas, as specified in the Statute - art and cultural property, gold and other economic assets.

Art and cultural property includes works of art, books, religious objects, gems, jewelry and non-precious metals.

There are many unresolved issues regarding Nazi gold, including the role of the Federal Reserve.

Other non-gold financial assets include bank accounts, securities and intellectual property which were frozen.

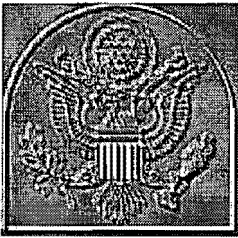
If you would like further information on any specific area, please [contact us](#).

Review of Other Research

The second portion of the Commission's mandate calls for review of research done by others regarding the fate of assets that have been in the possession of private organizations or individuals or non-Federal government organizations.

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Extension

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Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the US

U.S. HOLOCAUST ASSETS COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT OF 1999 (House of Representatives - October 04, 1999)

[Page: H9253]

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 2401) to amend the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 to extend the period by which the final report is due and to authorize additional funding.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2401

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the 'U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act of 1999'.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. HOLOCAUST ASSETS COMMISSION ACT OF 1998. (a) Extension of Time for Final Report: Section 3(d)(1) of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 1621 nt.) is amended by striking 'December 31, 1999' and inserting 'December 31, 2000'. (b) Reauthorization of Appropriations: Section 9 of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 1621 nt.) is amended—

(1) by striking '\$3,500,000' and inserting '\$6,000,000'; and

(2) by striking '1999, and 2000,' and inserting '1999, 2000, and 2001,'.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lazio) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lazio).

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act of 1999. This bill amends the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 to extend the life of the commission for 1 year and authorize it to receive additional funding. As a member of the commission, I can say with confidence that this is a bill that ought to be passed unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, the horrors of the Holocaust are well known, 6 million Jews murdered, along with millions of others deemed undesirable by Adolph Hitler and his followers. What many do not now, however, is that the Holocaust was also the single largest organized theft in history. The Nazis stole, plundered, and looted billions of dollars of assets. A half century later, we are still looking for full accounting.

Though we can never right all the monstrous wrongs that took place during the Holocaust, we have an obligation to find out what happened. We have an obligation to do what we can to bring a measure of justice to the victims of the Holocaust and their families.

— U.S. Code

→ extension of appropriation

→ extension through 2001

member of the commission

→ addressing the Holocaust directly

— redressing old wrongs

In some cases, justice can, indeed, be done. This past summer, for example, 'The Seamstress,' a painting by Lesser Ury, was turned over to Michael Loewenthal, whose grandparents were murdered during the Holocaust.

It turns out that a friend of Mr. Loewenthal's spotted the painting hanging in a museum in Linz, Austria, and realized it had once been part of the Loewenthal family collection. When Mr. Loewenthal learned of the painting's location, he contacted the New York State Holocaust Claims Restitution Office in New York City, which initiated negotiations on behalf of the Loewenthal family. Eventually the Linz City Council voted unanimously to return the painting.

When he received the painting in July, Mr. Loewenthal was overjoyed. He called the returned painting 'absolutely fantastic, the only link that I have to my grandparents.'

But for every story like this one, Mr. Speaker, there are hundreds of thousands of stories without happy endings. In recognition of this sad fact, 17 nations have established Holocaust historical commissions to investigate the extent to which its property was handled, or mishandled, by their countries.

- other nations are concerned with theft and the possibility of remaining property

I am proud to say that the United States has been one of the leaders of this movement. As part of this effort, Congress created the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States, a commission on which I serve.

assets that came into our possession

This commission was given two tasks: one, to find out what happened to the assets of Holocaust victims that came into the possession of our Government; and, two, to issue a report to the President recommending action necessary to do justice.

While this mission might sound simple, it is anything but. The commission has found more than 75 separate United States Government agencies through which assets of Holocaust victims may have passed, many more entities than was generally thought. The records of each of these offices must first be located and then scoured page by page at the National Archives and other record centers across the United States.

Additionally, the Federal Government is in the process of declassifying millions of pages of World War II era information that may shine additional light on policies and procedures at that time. In total, the Commission will need to examine more than 45 million pages of documents if it is to carry out its mandate.

45 million pages

[Page: H9254] GPO's PDF

[TIME: 1500]

Members of the Holocaust Assets Commission were named only last November, and the Commission began its work just 10 months ago. Given the enormous volume of material that needs to be examined, and the tremendous importance of being thorough, the Commission needs another year to accomplish its tasks. And I think by citing the sheer volume, Mr. Speaker, of materials that have to be evaluated, we can understand why. This is why myself and my colleagues on the Commission, including the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gilman); the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Maloney); and the gentleman from California (Mr. Sherman) introduced the Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act along with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach), the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and a man who has led the way on this issue; and as well, my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFalce), the ranking member on the full panel. This measure simply extends the sunset date of the Commission to December 2000 and authorizes it to receive additional funding.

The effort to create the Holocaust Assets Commission last year was a bipartisan one, and the effort to extend its life is as well. There are no partisan differences when it comes to honoring the memories of victims of the Holocaust and pursuing justice in their names. It is in that spirit that I urge every Member of this House to vote for this bill and, thereby, help the Holocaust Assets Commission complete its important work.

LaFalce issue - all pertinent depts. in the govt. are working in conjunction with the commission
which encompasses a sizeable portion of our govt.

Mr. Speaker, Holocaust survivors are aging and dying, and if we are ever to do justice to them and the memory of the millions who perished at the hands of the Nazis, we must act quickly. In this case, justice delayed is, in fact, justice denied. And with the end of the Cold War, as we have the opportunity to look at the immediate post-World War II period with fresh perspective, we know that additional work needs to be done quickly.

We know that in Europe banks sat on dormant accounts for five decades. We know that insurance companies failed to honor policies held by Holocaust victims. We know that unscrupulous art dealers sold paintings that were extorted from Jews who feared for their lives. We know that gold from Holocaust victims was resmelted, often becoming the basis for financial dealings between large corporate entities. And now each one of these contemptible practices demands a full investigation, daunting as the task may be.

The noted poet and philosopher George Santayana observed that, 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.' But the truth must be established before it can be remembered. That is why we created the United States Holocaust Assets Commission, and that is why the life of the Commission must be extended. Given the necessary time and funds, I am confident that the United States Holocaust Assets Commission will establish that America is doing all it can to return all manner of assets to their rightful owners. In so doing, we will confirm our leadership in the international effort to obtain justice for the victims of the Holocaust and their families.

Finally, once again, Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud the efforts of the full panel chairman, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach), for conducting hearings and his tenacity in seeking justice.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LaFALCE. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LaFALCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2401, a bill that would extend the life of a commission charged with the important responsibility of recommending to the President the appropriate course of action on the recovery of Holocaust-era assets to their rightful heirs.

We have had a number of committee hearings and have learned from those hearings that the more we exhume the horrors of the Holocaust, the more we learn about the need to do more to redress the wrongs of the past. The harder we work to provide restitution to aggrieved victims of that period, the more legitimacy we add to victims' claims and the further along we move in the path toward preventing these horrible events from ever occurring again.

The bill we take up today extends the life of the United States Holocaust Assets Commission and authorizes additional needed resources to complete the daunting tasks the Commission is currently undertaking. As we have learned from our committee hearings, the challenges of achieving just compensation for Holocaust victims are significant.

For one thing, no amount of money can undo the injustices and horrors suffered by Holocaust victims. But in the ongoing effort to achieve justice and to render accountable those who committed crimes against humanity, we have become aware of very difficult legal and logistical challenges in bringing about a meaningful process to compensate those victims. For example, existing documentation is often sketchy, misleading, incomplete, or anecdotal, which makes it difficult to arrive at a full and complete historical record. But, Mr. Speaker, the need to reach meaningful conclusions as to how best to compensate Holocaust victims fully justifies the extension of the Commission's life and the authorization for additional funds.

Let me also point out that under the very able leadership of Deputy Treasury Secretary Stuart Eizenstat worldwide Jewish organizations, the German

documentation is necessary in order to guarantee that old wrongs will be examined, not repeated

U.S. leadership in redressing old wrongs

→ the U.S. wants to make sure it does not sit on issues which need consistent

government, and a group of German companies will meet this week in Washington in an effort to agree on a just level of compensation for victims of forced labor during the Holocaust. The chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach), and I recently wrote German Chancellor's special representative on these matters to urge just compensation and utmost generosity and expeditiousness, particularly given the advanced age of so many victims of forced labor. We are united in full support of Mr. Eizenstat on this process, and we want everyone who will be coming to the table this Wednesday to know and understand that. And I hope it will yield the best results for victims.

Mr. Speaker, the difficulties faced in the process of compensating victims of forced labor only exemplifies the importance of our full support for organizations such as the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission. I therefore urge each and every one of my colleagues to support H.R. 2401.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento).

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Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this 1-year extension of the Holocaust Assets Commission and the important work that it is engaged in.

I think of the events that have occurred in this century, and certainly the Holocaust stands out as one of the most shameful in human history and certainly in this century. As the philosopher said, it demonstrates man's inhumanity to man.

And clearly, with the Commission's work and the cooperation that has been achieved on a global basis, I think that the attempt here to try and restore the property, the gold, the financial assets and arts and cultural property, and, of course, the new issue that has arisen, the whole issue of slave labor by these individuals that were subjected to such horrific treatment during that era in our history is being addressed.

I think these are very complex issues and clearly the responsibility lies with that face of industry as well as with the countries that are involved, but it obviously has roots that move well beyond Germany and into other countries where financial arrangements and indifference, to some extent, permitted this to work in all of its horror.

So I think that the additional year that is provided here will help us. It has been said before, but it can be said again, that we cannot put this behind us until it is all in front of us. And clearly those that have the most experience and who experienced these tragic circumstances, we are losing them. But the living history that they have provided and the insights, I think, are very much honored by the effort of this Commission and the global effort to try to rectify in some small way the trespasses that occurred in this century of human history.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Once again I would ask, based on the bipartisan support that we have for 2401, and in the interest of justice, that we move this ahead with the approval on the part of the House.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2401, amending the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 extending the period by which the final report is due and to authorize additional funding. I have strongly supported efforts to compensate Holocaust survivors since Edgar Bronfman and Israel Singer of the World Jewish Restitution Organization first informed me of the issue of unclaimed communal property in Eastern Europe in 1995.

Since then, our State Department and organizations such as the World Jewish

Restitution Organization, an umbrella group for a number of major Jewish organizations both here in the U.S. and abroad, have worked to further that goal. Under their leadership, progress has been made; however that progress has been slow due to the complexity of the issues among many different governments, companies, banks, and individuals.

I was a cosponsor of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998, which was a landmark in efforts to make progress in the area of compensation for Holocaust victims.

It is unfortunate that, though the legislation which created the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission was signed into law by President Clinton back in July of 1998, the first meeting of this Commission did not take place until March of 1999, nine months later. At that first meeting I expressed my belief that the December 31st reporting deadline provided insufficient time to tackle the various issues required by the legislation, and that extending the life of the Commission was an absolute necessity.

We in the Congress must recognize the grave responsibility which our nation has to the Holocaust survivors and their families, many of whom are American citizens, and treat the issue of Holocaust era assets as a high priority, encouraging other governments to do the same. In order to do this, it is necessary to allow additional time for the Commission to conduct essential research on the collection and disposition of these Holocaust-era assets.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2401, legislation that would extend the authorization for the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets through December 21, 2000. As a cosponsor of this bill, I am pleased that Congress will be acting in time to ensure that this important Commission has both the resources and additional time it needs to complete its investigation and present a report to Congress.

Under current law, the authorization for this Commission would expire on December 31, 1999. Imposition of this deadline would mean that the Commission has sufficient time to comply with all of its archival information and prepare a report to Congress on the disposition of Holocaust assets that came into the possession of the U.S. government. This bill would provide \$2.5 million in additional federal funding to ensure that this investigative work continues.

The House Banking Committee created this Commission as part of our ongoing effort to help Holocaust victims and their families to recover their assets which were lost during the Holocaust. I believe we must ensure that the U.S. government has properly reimbursed these victims and their families for any assets which they may have received. For many of these victims, the search for truth has already taken too long and this report to Congress may help to clear up one area of concern. In my district, there are many Holocaust victims and their families who would benefit from these recovered assets and who are seeking redress for past actions.

Just recently, the House Banking Committee held another hearing on Holocaust issues. At this hearing, the U.S. Department of Treasury Deputy Secretary Stuart Eizenstat, a member of this Commission, testified about the progress being made in securing information from government agencies. Treasury Deputy Secretary Eizenstat stated that the Commission recently released a map of the 75 total federal agencies which had some knowledge of Holocaust assets. This map shows how much information will have to be reviewed before a report to Congress can be completed and I believe that this legislation will help provide the necessary time and resources to meet this challenge. Deputy Secretary Eizenstat also strongly expressed the Clinton Administration's view that we should approve this legislation in a timely manner to ensure that the Commission's work continues without delay.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2401, legislation to ensure that the Holocaust Assets Commission completes its valuable investigation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2401, legislation

to extend the life of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission and to authorize additional funds necessary for the Commission. I want to commend our colleague from New York, Mr. Lazio, the author of this legislation, as well as Chairman of the Banking Committee, Congressman Jim Leach of Iowa, who introduced the original legislation establishing the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission, which this body adopted in April of 1998.

Leach
↑

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is important and necessary. Because of delays that are normal in starting any new organization as well as the enormous amount of information that the Commission must review, the Commission requires another year to complete its tasks. This legislation provides an extension of time and authorizes the additional funding necessary for the Commission to complete its work.

why did
Mr. Leach
introduce
the legislation?
==

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues know well the horrors of the Holocaust--six million Jews brutally and systematically murdered, hundreds of thousands of others slaughtered because they were deemed 'inferior' by the Nazis. What is less well known is that the Nazis, as part of this horrendous effort, also stole and looted billions of dollars of assets from many of these same victims. Over half a century after these atrocities were brought to an end, we still do not have a full accounting of these plundered assets.

Under the outstanding leadership of Deputy Secretary of Treasury, Stuart Eizenstat, the United States has been the leading nation in establishing which Holocaust-era assets may have been plundered and in establishing policies for dealing with such assets. I want to pay tribute to Ambassador Eizenstat for his careful and thoughtful attention to these issues.

Mr. Speaker, resolving the issue of Holocaust-era assets is a moral issue. This is a final opportunity to bring a small measure of justice to Holocaust survivors, who lost families and their way of life over half a century ago. These victims are getting older, and their numbers are constantly diminishing. This is our last brief opportunity to help them.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this important legislation.

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Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2401, The U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act of which I am a proud cosponsor. Last year Congress passed legislation creating the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States. The creation of the Commission made clear the Congress' belief that knowledge of the whereabouts of Holocaust assets in the possession of the U.S. Government should be documented and those assets should be dealt with in a just and prompt manner.

At a time when Holocaust survivors are aging and the U.S. Government is engaged in reparations negotiations on several fronts, we should certainly remain committed to a timely and thorough resolution of Holocaust assets issues in which the U.S. Government may be involved. H.R. 2401 will ensure that the President's Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States is given the time and resources necessary to complete its work. While a timely resolution is indeed of the utmost importance, it is reasonable to grant a year-long extension of the Commission. This one-year extension will facilitate a thorough and fair assessment of the United States' efforts to return Holocaust era assets of which our government is in possession.

While we are actively pursuing reparations internationally on behalf of Holocaust victims and survivors, we also need to look carefully at the role of the United States. The United States has been a strong leader on Holocaust claims issues. We should also set an example of what it means to conduct transparent self-evaluation.

Passage of H.R. 2401, and the subsequent extensions of the President's Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States, will allow the U.S. to continue to play a leadership role. Hopefully, in the year to come we will witness some measure of justice for Holocaust survivors and family members of Holocaust victims.

I commend the work the Commission has done to date as well as the sponsors of this legislation. I urge all members to vote in support of H.R. 2401.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act of 1999, which amends the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998 to extend the life of the Commission for one year and authorize it to receive \$2.5 million in additional funding.

I applaud Representatives Rick Lazio, Benjamin Gilman, Jim Maloney and Brad Sherman for their leadership on this issue. These four gentlemen are members of the Holocaust Assets Commission and original cosponsors of this important bill. In addition, Banking Committee Chairman Jim Leach and Banking Committee Ranking Member John LaFalce are also original cosponsors of the bill.

Seventeen nations have established Holocaust historical commissions to investigate the extent to which the assets of victims of the Holocaust were handled, or mishandled, by their countries. As part of this effort Congress passed legislation last year creating the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States. H.R. 2401 extends by one year (from December 31, 1999 to December 31, 2000) the deadline for the Commission to issue its final report to the President. The bill also authorizes the Commission to receive an additional \$2.5 million to cover expenses for the additional year.

~~Congress established the Holocaust Assets Commission (P.L. 105-186) last year to (1) study and develop a historical record of the collection and disposition of specified assets of Holocaust victims if they came into the possession or control of the federal government, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or any Federal Reserve bank, at any time after January 30, 1933; (2) coordinate its activities with those of private and governmental entities; (3) review research conducted by other entities regarding such assets in the U.S.; and (4) report its recommendations to the President.~~

Members of the Holocaust Assets Commission were named only last November, and the Commission began its work just ten months ago. The Commission requested an additional year to complete its work due to the unexpected volume and complexity of the material it needs to examine.

The effort to create the Holocaust Assets Commission last year was a bipartisan one, and the effort to extend its life has been as well. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Miller of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Lazio) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2401.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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Resources

what has been made available to the commission

If you are a Holocaust survivor or an heir of a survivor or believe that you are entitled to assets seized by the Nazi's during World War II there is information below on several funds which have been established to which you may apply. In addition, several lawsuits have been filed in U.S. courts regarding Holocaust-era assets. Below you will find information regarding these lawsuits and how you may get further information. The Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust-Era Assets is not responsible for any error in this information. All eligibility requirements should be directed to the Fund administrators directly.

Note: Links on succeeding pages may take you to other third-party sites. To return, use your browser's "Back" button. [Disclaimer](#)

[Unclaimed Property Search](#)
[Swiss Bank Dormant Accounts](#)
[Sites Related to Holocaust Assets and Switzerland](#)
[Unpaid World War II Insurance Claims](#)
[Information on Recovering Art](#)
[General Information On Holocaust-Era Assets](#)
[Contacts at Consulates and Embassies](#)
[Other Assistance](#)

→ settling of claims

How the research is conducted

FURTHER READING

U.S. and Allied Efforts to Recover and Restore Gold and Other Assets Stolen or Hidden by Germany During World War II - Preliminary Study, Stuart Eizenstat, coordinator, and William Slany, preparer

→ Eizenstat Report

U.S. and Allied Wartime and Postwar Relations and Negotiations with Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey on Looted Gold and German External Assets and U.S. Concerns About the Fate of the Wartime Ustasha Treasury, Stuart Eizenstat, coordinator, and William Slany, preparer

(include)

→ Slany text (include)

Art as Politics in the Third Reich, Jonathan Petropoulos.

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Shipment #356 75

Shipment #326 92

Shipment #367 2

1

Shipment #335 44

See: C: gold bar and coin audit.box list
(Word document)

Gold Bar and Gold Coin Audit

RG 260 OMGUS – Foreign Exchange Depository

Entry: Finance

Records relating to FED 1945-1947

Boxes 166-167 390/46/03/07

HICOG Finance Division – FED central files 1945-1950

Boxes 416-422 390/46/09/01

423-435 390/46/09/02

436-444 390/46/09/03

Miscellaneous Records Regarding Operations

Payments, Shipments 1945-1948

Boxes 467-471 390/46/10/01

Miscellaneous Records Regarding Operations

Operations “Birddog” and “Doorknob” 1945-1950

Boxes 472-483 390/46/10/02

Records Relating to Shipments of Gold and Silver 1945-1947

Boxes 484-488 390/46/10/04

Records Relating to Tabulations and Classifications 1945-1949

Boxes 489-535 390/46/10/05

Records Relating to Forms of Assets Released 1945-1947

Boxes 560-563 390/46/12/01

Records Relating to Miscellaneous Registers 1945-1949

Boxes 564-567 390/46/12/01

Records Relating to Currency Section 1944-1945

Boxes 568-582 390/46/12/02

I.

Working
Outline

Find out which came first

- I. Background on the resurgence of interest and concern over Holocaust ^{exp. assets}
- II. Introduction of the legislation → who by and with what purpose / intention
- III. Request of the president

- IV. Congressional legislation and what it details ^{this includes the big things & details}
- IV. Founding of the commission and selection of the personnel
- V. Goals of the commission

important

note: it is important to emphasize how the U.S. views its role in the research and adjudication process (joint role with other nations)

reverse phase
VII. Breakdown of the commission leadership & teams

- VIII. Functions / mechanics of the commission
- IX. Research materials and research aides like the Bradsher text as well as the Stany / Eisenstat reports

Orientation of the sites

- relate these reports to previous mentions of the resurgence in interest on this topic

- X. Research locations
- XI. Research teams
- XII. The individual researchers → you can be furnished with a list
- XIII. Research Process
- XIV. Writing process
- XV. Time frame on operations → original due date was December of 1999 and was extended to December of 2000
- XVI. Publicity / Press Releases

How high profile is this operation?

at this point one can become acquainted with how individual tax dollars are put to work, what their congress thinks is a priority and how professional research is done.

make the telephone calls
figure out
contact Mr. Macraury!

How many Americans know this work is being done?

①

- motivations and goals are clear, purpose is stated expressly in the Statute

Presidential Commission (PACHA) (Interviews with some of the commission researchers as well as other members)

Sites: Fort McNair, Downtown office and Archives II

personnel: (obtain a list of all personnel) → why are the personnel working on the commission? what brought them along?

- explain the divisions of the team ex: what work is done per site, etc.
- what is the history of the studies?

Eisenstat we know (see notes on the Stany/Eisenstat Report)
- what went into the construction of the "six pounder"?

HOLOCAUST - ERA ASSETS

for the purpose of facilitating research into Nazi theft

A FINDING AID TO RECORDS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK, MD

compiled by Greg Bradsher published in completed form in 1999, 366 pages

- 1.) a finding aid for records necessary to the research of confiscated assets
- The National Archives aided in the publication of this text because it endorses research in this field

John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States wrote;

"During the past three years, our staff has been involved every day with researchers engaged in what Under Secretary of State Stuart E. Eizenstat has appropriately termed 'turning history into justice.' Our holdings of archival records relating to Holocaust-Era assets have been used by the United States government historians, journalists, private and academic historians, foreign historical commissions, parties involved in litigation, U.S. Congressional staff members and a variety of others attempting to discover the full truth about the Nazis' thievery." - p. ix

the archival records aid in the location of confiscated items

Statute → U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Act of 1998

2-1 member commission: 8 private citizens appointed by the President

4 representatives of the Dept. of State, Dept. of Justice, Dept. of the Army, Dept. of the Treasury (one from each dept.) appointed by the President

all members
are appointed
for the life of
the commission

2 members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House

2 members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the minority leader

2 members of the Senate, appointed by the majority leader

2 members of the Senate, appointed by the minority leader

appointed
by the President →

1 shall be the Chairperson of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council

qualifications:

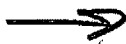
individuals with a record of demonstrated leadership on issues relating to the Holocaust or in the fields of commerce, culture, or education that would assist the Commission in analyzing the disposition of the assets of Holocaust victims

- advisory panels can be established by the chairperson if those in the advisory panel would prove helpful to the work of the commission

- from Sec. 3. point 3

(3) The Commission shall conduct a thorough study and develop a historical record of the collection and disposition of the assets described in paragraph

Find out!



- Did the President issue a statement regarding the establishment of the commission or regarding the importance of Holocaust research?

Motivations for Establishment of Commission

Govt./Pres./Congress

- motivation / concern → what are their primary objectives?
- why did Leach introduce legislation to begin with? → what motivated him?

Motivations (as told by Leach)

1. Holocaust was a great theft of billions of dollars in assets
2. obligation to find out what occurred and how in order to bring a measure of justice to the victims of the Holocaust and their families =
3. Justice can still be done, as in art and book recovery from museums and institutions that possess the assets of victims
4. 27 nations have established Holocaust historical commissions to investigate unfinished business
5. find out what happened to assets that came under U.S. control
6. Holocaust survivors are aging and dying and in order to justice to them action must be taken immediately
7. Cold War no longer interfering with document acquisition as well as strained political relations with countries from behind the Iron curtain
8. As George Santayana had written, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." - fear of continuing to make these horrible mistakes and deny justice while condoning injustice and theft

Motivations (according to Rep. LaFalce)

- 1) research justifiable by an imperative to compensate the victims
- 2) in order to perform just compensation it is necessary for the legal and financial difficulties of doing so to become apparent

Motivations (Rep. Vento)

- "It has been said before, but it can be said again, that we cannot put this behind us until it is all in front of us. And clearly those that have the most experience and who experienced these tragic circumstances, we are losing them."

p. 4 of the U.S. Holocaust Assets Commission Extension Act of 1999

- presence of large body of unclaimed communal property in Eastern Europe

- source: World Jewish Restitution Organization

Motivations (Rep. Gilman)

- 1) many Holocaust survivors are American citizens

Motivations (Rep. Schekowsky)

- 1) need for documentation of all available information within govt. and business records

↓
this is why calling upon various branches and depts. in the govt. is necessary including private businesses

Motivations (Rep. Jackson-Lee)

- 1) coordination of activities between govt. + private entities allowing this cooperation to be at the disposal of the commission in order to guarantee more effective research

- Sources: 1.) U.S. and Allied Efforts
To Recover and Restore Gold
and Other Assets Stolen or
Hidden by Germany During
World War II

Preliminary Study
May 2997

Purpose

Slany / Eisenstat Report

- purpose: - It is a study of the past with implications for the future. -
- documentation of \$580 million theft of central bank gold by the Nazis
(\$5.6 billion in today's values) - in the forward
- theft of indeterminate
amounts of assets also
occurred → both governmental and civilian
losses
- Our mandate from the President in preparing this report was to
describe, to the fullest extent possible, U.S. and Allied efforts to recover
and restore this gold and other assets stolen by Nazi Germany,
and to use other German assets for the reconstruction of postwar
Europe. It also touches on the initially valiant, but ultimately
inadequate steps taken by the United States and the Allies to make assets
available for assistance to stateless victims of Nazi atrocities. -
- it is necessary for the coordination of U.S. research efforts with those of other nations due to the fact that the U.S. records
are not complete; - while we were compelled to rely mostly on
U.S. documents, we are well aware that not
until the documents of other countries are
examined can a more complete picture be
drawn. - (p. 2 in the forward)
- The study is a candid report on the conduct of many nations
involved in the Second World War, including the United States

- Why the sudden surge of interest in these tragic events of five decades ago? -

1.) End of the Cold War
provided opportunities
to examine issues
- long pushed to the background -

2.) Some previously unavailable
documents have been declassified
and can now be examined by
the public

3.) - As Holocaust survivors come to the end
of their lives, they have an urgent desire
to ensure that long-suppressed facts
come to light and to see a greater
degree of justice to assuage, however
slightly, their sufferings. -

4.) A younger generation is attempting to
understand one of the most profound events
of the twentieth century as we enter the
twenty-first. - p. 2

(turn over)
↓

(Motivation/Purpose for study)

Eizenstat/Slany Supplementary Report

1.) Solemn commitment by the United States to confront the largely hidden history of Holocaust-related assets after five decades of neglect. (p. 2 foreword)

2.) The United States is undertaking this multi-faceted effort to help complete the unfinished business of the Second World War under the leadership of President Clinton. His decision to commit the authority and dedicate the resources of the U.S. Government to this effort rests on understandings shared by Americans of all backgrounds and faiths. One is the enduring importance and poignancy that these events still have to our nation and the world, even after half a century. The other is a willingness to examine critically our own record, even in light of the overwhelming contribution America made to winning World War II, while we ask other nations to do the same. (p. 3)

bi-partisan
congressional
support

3.) U.S. Govt. had in its archives a plethora of information on the subject of looted gold and assets

↓
- the U.S. Govt. therefore recognized it had a significant part to play in solving this unresolved issue

Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage - director Alfred Rosenberg
- Nazi institute to examine the "Jewish question" in Europe

JRSO → Jewish Restitution Successor Organization

OMGUS → ^{US} Office of Military Government for Germany

JCR → Jewish cultural reconstruction → recognized by

AJDC → Amer. Joint Distribution Comm.
OMGUS as the chief restitution handler

Jewish Books

(JRSO) - May 15th, 1947

Jewish Restitution Successor Organization → to acquire Jewish Property lost in the war

- books often represented (memorialized) their owners who had been murdered by their persecutors

- books as an indication of a cultural past
books are artifacts, indications of a history

- libraries and institutions were named as recipients of unclaimed books

- Hebrew Univ. concerned with preservation of major Jewish collections

↓
a recipient of large quantities of Jewish books

- books also brought intrigue → ex: Benbowitz/Friedman incident

- rare books highly sought and needed protection which indirectly involved Hebrew Univ.

- the art trade world and the book trade world were very similar from an intrigue and financial standpoint

- books were shipped on loan to displaced person camps, therefore it was unlikely many of these loaned properties would be returned (greed was a motivation among other things)

Planning

note: when the final reports of the commission are published this will be an excellent opportunity for completion of the project.

→ it will be necessary to gain footage of the research prior to conclusion but filming of the reports will be at the end

Necessary Information to collect

→ commission mandate

- copy of the letter written by the President re: creating a commission to investigate unresolved financial issues from the Holocaust
- copies of the two reports (Stang) already written on the subject
- copy of the annotated guide to Holocaust research in the National Archives (aka: 67b)
- copies of documents/reports pertaining to research done by the various teams

Mission of the film:

(This is an overview film)

→ it should reveal something

Not to provide an in depth analysis of the commission's findings, but to demonstrate the nature and purpose of Holocaust financial research. This film should reveal how the Holocaust is still a relevant issue and both how and why are govt. called for a committee. Finally, this film should present how research on this material is conducted.

- the film length should be approximately 30 min. → we do not want to be bogged down by too many details.

Organizational parts to the film

- 1.) History of the commission, beginning with its founding upon the request of the president
- 2.) Relevance of the Holocaust as an issue in the U.S. govt. today
- 3.) Objectives of the commission → research goals, etc.
- 4.) The Commission itself, how it is conducted
- 5.) The people who make the commission work

5 parts →

5-7 minutes per part?

25-35 min. film?

- length might be less, some sections may be longer than others

Portugal

→ additional information

- p. 1014 Box #20 Portugal 450/87/20/04 → Correspondence with other Govt. Agencies including the Alien Property Custodian, State Dept., and Treasury Dept. a broad 1930s-1950s accession
- p. 1015 Box #2 Portuguese position on looted gold 450/80/29/07 → Special Subject Files
- p. 1026 Box #23 Country + Area Records 1934-1952 → Country + Area Records
- p. 1062 Box #376 Portugal (Aid to Axis): 230/38/25/07 → Alien Property Custodian files from the office of Foreign Funds Control
- p. 1065 Portuguese gold box #389 230/38/27/07
- p. 1065 Box #389 Portuguese Ship Transaction location: 230/38/27/07
- p. 1008 Box #404 Portugal 450/57/15/02 → office of the Sec. of the Treasury Files

Estimations

Content of the Gold Pool → Tripartite Gold Commission findings

Foreign Exchange Depository (COMGUS) 1947 → \$263,680,452.94

Switzerland 1947 → \$58,000,000

Bank for international settlements 1948 → \$4.2 million

Spain 1948 → \$114,329

Sweden 1949 → \$8,000,000

Sweden 1955 → \$7,000,000

Portugal 1951 → \$4,000,000

↓ ↓ ↓ \$360,000 in gold coins

\$263,680,452.94
58,000,000.00
4,200,000.00
114,329.00
8,000,000.00
7,000,000.00
4,000,000.00
360,000.00

\$338,354,781.94

with Sweden's 1949 figure of \$8 million

Total Distributions

Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Albania and Yugoslavia

→ \$379,161,426

Undistributed

→ almost \$70,000,000 (1947)

Allied-Swiss negotiations (1946)

Monetary Gold

German-Swiss trade → \$398-424 million, \$185-289 million was looted

- The Allies estimated there was \$200 million in confiscated gold in Switzerland.
They estimated the Swiss were liable for \$130 million in Belgian gold

\$130,000,000

\$88,000,000 ← Swiss admit to receiving this amount

- Swiss agree to transfer

\$58,000,000 to the allies

→ \$30 million remained of the Belgian gold, according to Swiss admissions

\$30 million Belgian

\$58 million in Belgian gold not restituted

German External Assets (non-gold)

- Swiss paid \$28,000,000 between 1946-1952

- The exact amount present in Switzerland is uncertain

only \$28 million in assets restored, uncertain what the total volume of German assets was

\$500 million → Treasury Dept.

\$250-500 million - State Dept.

\$250 million - Swiss Del.

\$750 million - Press Accounts

if the Swiss est. \$250 million, why did they only pay \$28 million?

Swiss est. on German assets

subject to liquidation → early 1946 the total est. was \$233 million,
by 1951-52 it was \$84 million

by 1958 \$137 million in German assets was returned to German owners
out of \$162 million liable for liquidation

\$23 million were exempt from liquidation
because they belonged to Nazi victims
or the individual holdings were less
than 10,000 Swiss Francs

\$2.2 million assets were unclaimed and liquidated
by Swiss.

Presentation per team

- each team could provide a summary of their areas of investigation → each area has many subgroups and subheadings

give the audience an idea of the product involved

1. provide a figure on how many papers/literature have been produced per team

2. approximation of how many boxes of documents have been perused/utilized

Proposal ideas

- what Holocaust literature is relevant to an investigation of U.S. Activities in Holocaust restorations? → what is connected?

compile a
collection of
documents +
literature →

(make a folder)

(- can you get personal copies
of the reports?
+ papers?)

(- provide photographs of the facilities
and our file cabinets)

is this allowed?

would provide
excellent illustrations
(as for permission)

Folder 940.1551

Monetary Gold
First Distribution
Box 422

- Look for
Bank of
England
information

Bar Lists

8
12
13
16
53

Belgium

269 good delivery bars → how many bars per box?
545 boxes gold coins

according to the Gold Bar
control sheets in
box 485, RG 260
Belgium had a total
of 841,474.714
fine ounces of
Prussian mint
bars

276 →
Prussian
mint

Prussian Mint Bars

total weight in ounces: 17,904.417 ounces

need more
information

Good delivery bars

total weight in ounces: 399,267.532

boxes: 269

bars: 3,008 bars

Netherlands → received

Good delivery: 158,078.950
fine ounces

Prussian Mint bars

Monetary Gold
Netherlands
folder

100

same
figure

333,132.020 fine ounces

15,641.8443 kg of assorted coins
of which 453,497.9483 were fine Troy ounces of gold

no Prussian
mint info
available

Austria

Good delivery bars: 358,369.438 weight in fine ounces

Gold coins: 330,926.4881 fine ounces

Totals: 689,295.9261 ounces → for both

383 good delivery bars in 59 boxes

need
information on
the number
of good delivery bars
as well as the number
and weight of the
Prussian mint bars

Luxembourg

Gold Bar control sheets
- in box 485 in RG 260

is this correct? → good delivery: 8,498.276 fine ounces

→ Prussian mint: 17,904.417 fine ounces

3
55
6
380
53
383

Note: Bar lists with reference to England are in RG 260,
Box 485 (inventory by FED, Monetary gold coin)

19th Nov, 1947

-944,704.9183

-unknown

-2,436,855.805

-unknown

4,109,562.1627

12th of July, 1948

-416,333.537 coins

15th of July, 1948

-149,259.939 coins

23rd of July, 1948

-508,362.615 coins

28th of July, 1948

-289,843.727 bars

28th of July, 1948

-289,843.727 bars

3rd of August, 1948

-575,740.933 coins

11th of August, 1948

-44,928.851 coins

24th of August, 1948

-399,454.954 coins

30th of August, 1948

-286,109.897 coins

31st of August, 1948

-44,385.563 coins

Oct 15th
1948

-696,154.048 bars

18th of October, 1948

-13,009.870 coins

Oct. 18th

-3,937.431 bars

-409.381 bars

Oct. 22nd

-664,583.899 bars

+25,679.605 bars

-17,362 - unknown

564,457.45
9 416,333.537
10 149,259.939
15 508,362.615
22 289,843.727
22 575,740.933
44,928.851
399,454.954
286,109.897
44,385.563
13,009.870

2,227,429.892

2,227,429.892
289,843.727
3,908,037.983

bars
2,227,429.892
289,843.727
696,154.048
3,937.431
409.381
664,583.899
25,679.605

1,680,608.091

2,227,429.892
289,843.727

1,937,586.165

698,988.0187
 3937.870
 695,050.2287

695,050.2287
 104.3810
 694,640.8477

contribution

monnaie - coins
 lingot - bars

beginning figure 7,491,122.886 gold held at Frankfurt

* 19th of November, 1947 - 944,704.9183 → to the U.S. forces in the U.S. military zone in Germany
 20th of November, 1947 - 2,436,855.805 → to the U.S. forces in the U.S. military zone in Germany from the govt. of the French Republic

22nd of July, 1948 - 416,383.537 → 1st transfer to the Bank of England of the gold detained in Frankfurt
 15th of July, 1948 - 149,259.939 → 2nd transfer to the Bank of England of the gold detained in Frankfurt

23rd of July, 1948 - 508,362.615 → 3rd transfer to the Bank of England of the gold detained in Frankfurt

28th of July, 1948 - 287,843.727 → 4th transfer to the Bank of England of the gold detained in Frankfurt

3rd of August, 1948 - 575,740.932 → 5th transfer

13th of August, 1948 - 44,928.851 → 6th transfer

24th of August, 1948 - 399,457.954 → 7th transfer

30th of August, 1948 - 286,109.897 → 8th transfer

31st of August, 1948 - 44,385.563 → 9th transfer

15th of October, 1948 - 696,154.048 → transfer to the Bank of England of gold detained in Frankfurt

18th of October, 1948 - 13,009.870 → " "

19th of October, 1948 - 3,937.431 → " "

22nd of October, 1948 - 33,923.042 → another shipment to Bank of England (writing hard to decipher)

25th of October, 1948 - 664,583.999 → transfer to the Bank of England of detained gold

31st of December, 1948 - 25,679.605 → Transfer to Bank of England
 17,361 → first contribution to Pays Bas

April of 1949 end of payments of French gold from Frankfurt

There appear to be some transactions post this date by Ray do not affect the total - the math doesn't add up on the withdrawal/leaving figures

Breakdown

livraison, montant

montant

	7,491,122.8860	
1 st entry →	944,704.9183	
	6,546,417.9677	1 st subtotal
2 nd entry →	2,436,855.8050	
	4,109,562.1627	2 nd subtotal
3 rd entry →	416,333.5370	
	3,693,228.6257	3 rd subtotal
4 th entry →	149,259.9390	
	3,543,968.6867	4 th subtotal
5 th entry →	508,362.6150	
	3,035,606.0717	5 th subtotal
6 th entry →	289,843.7270	
	2,745,762.3447	6 th subtotal
7 th entry →	575,740.9330	
	2,170,021.4117	7 th subtotal
8 th entry →	44,928.8510	
	2,125,092.5607	8 th subtotal
9 th entry →	399,454.9540	
	1,725,637.6067	9 th subtotal
10 th entry →	286,109.8970	
	1,439,527.7097	10 th subtotal
11 th entry →	44,385.5630	
	1,395,142.1467	11 th subtotal
12 th entry →	696,154.0480	→ slight difference in figures
	698,998.0987	12 th subtotal
13 th entry →	13,009.8700	
	685,988.2287	13 th subtotal

698,988.0987
 664,583.8990
 34,405.1997
 33,723.0420
 682.1577

16,675.5243
 25,679.6050
 42,355.1293

682.1577
 13,009.8900
 13,692.0277
 3,937.4310
 17,629.4587
 409.3810
 18,220.0777

14th entry → 685,988.2287 - 13th subtotal
 3,937.4310

682,050.7977 - 14th subtotal
 409.3810

15th entry → 681,641.4167 - 15th subtotal
 33,723.0420

16th entry → 657,918.3747 - 16th subtotal

- Oct. 24th, 1948 (problem)

subsequent to Oct. 24th entry

16,675.5243 → subtotal from Oct. 22nd, 1948

+ 25,679.6050 → Oct. 25th, 1948 entry (addition)

42,355.1293 → this works

664,583.8990
 657,918.3747
 6,665.5243

42,355.1293

17.3610

42,372.4903

7,491,127.886

Note: the October
 1948
 entries

(C) Oct. 24th
 are problematic

1,647.0770
3.3854
1,246.4890
562.9270
500.9600
7.8120
1.0430
60.3570
133.1170
408.7070
2888.8130
1,992.3200

2D, 2E, 2F & we need these three

44,727.426

35659.663

1st WORKING DRAFT-MARCH 15, 2000

21 gold German marks
10 gold French francs
5 gold Russian rubles
1 gold South African pound
1 gold coin dated 1841, country unknown
4 boxes of securities and currency

*J. [unclear]
- pages
Z*]

¹Tally In Report, Shipment 38, June 22, 1945. NACP RG 260, Box 434, Entry Finance, File: 940.4038
Shipment No. 38

Nordhausen, Germany:¹

Found 4/45 as stated in G-5 report
FED(Shipment #5 on 4/27/45)²

#1

3 bags of 10 wooden cases
12 bars platinum
6 packages platinum
5 packages of platinum plates
2 palladium plates
1 bottle of palladium
2 bottles of rhodium
3 bottles of iridium
2 blocks gold
4 packages gold scrap
242 bags foreign notes (n/a US/UK)
2.5 billion French francs

#2

Found 4/28/45
FED(Shipment #5 on 4/27/45)³
Transferred to FED via convoy 4/27/45

240 sacks containing 2,589,027,550 French francs
16 metal cases Reichsbank records
4 sacks "
1 wicker case "
4 sacks
#241 - 500,000 Dutch guilders
#242 - gold bullion amt unknown
#243 - " "
#244 - " "

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

1st WORKING DRAFT-MARCH 15, 2000

Transferred to FED under personal charge of Lt. Col. Barrett, G-5 Fin.Branch,
12th Army Group:

1 sealed envelope 3,500,000,000 French francs in checks on Bank of France (accepted)

1 sack #245 – 40,000 Dutch guilders, notes

¹ Cable memo from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), Main, Frankfurt, Germany, No.S-87263, Mary 6, 1945. NACP RG 218, Entry 2, Box 72, File: Control of German Property and Assets, March 21, 1945.

² Shipment 5 (Summary). NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 424. [220289]

³ Memo from Col. S.E. Senior, Asst. Adjutant General, Shipment from Nordhausen, April 28, 1945. RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 247.

Nurnberg, Germany:¹

Found between 5/6-6/22/45 as stated in G-5 report
FED(Shipment #15 on 5/3/45)²

34 bags gold bars

2 chests from NiederlandSchen Bank in Amsterdam

¹ Cable memo from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF), Main, Frankfurt, Germany, No.S-87263, Mary 6, 1945. NACP RG 218, Entry 2, Box 72, File: Control of German Property and Assets, March 21, 1945.

²Shipment No. 15. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 470, File: Shipment Summaries.

Plauen, Germany:¹

Found by the 87th Infantry Division on 4/25/45
FED(Shipment No. 4 on 4/27/45)^{2, 3}

#1 (Shipment #4 on 4/27/45)

35 bags of gold

\$250,000 gold \$\$US

1,000,000 Swiss francs

98,450 Dutch gold guilders

151,560 Norwegian gold kroner

18,000 RM dinar and pengo currency deposited by Sicherheitsdienst (SD) (Security Service) Wehrmacht for account of SS Reichsfurher Himmler

#2(Shipment #4 on 4/27/45)²

22 bags of silver Reichsmarks in 2RM & 5RM denominations

¹ Memo to FED, April 25, 1945. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 427, File: 940.404 Shipment No.4.

² Shipment No. 4 (Reichsbank Plauen) NACP RG 260, Entry Foreign Exchange Depository, Box 427

³SS loot deposited at Plauen for Himmler on or about April 12, 1944. Report "Data re SS Loot." NACP RG 260, Entry FED, Box 424.

1st WORKING DRAFT-MARCH 15, 2000

Imst, Austria:¹

Found by 3rd Army SCI Detachment 10/17/45
FED (Shipment #71 on 10/27/45)

8 bags of gold coin =

7145 coins French 20 franc and Italian 20 lire denominations

¹Shipment 71. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 470, File: Shipment Summaries

Innsbruck, Austria:¹

Found by 7th Army CIC Fin Div. OMGUS on 6/10/45
FED (shipment #27-A on 6/10/45)

25 boxes containing gold bars) now 38 bags gold coin, 18 large gold bars,
12 bags containing gold) 6 small gold bars, 1 bag gold scrap
10 bags containing gold bars)

¹Shipment 27-A. Register of Valuables in Custody of the Foreign Exchange Depository, Frankfurt A/M, Germany, Shipments 1-78 (since April 15, 1945), July 24, 1946. NACP RG 260, Entry FED, Box 424.

Kaiseroda:¹ salt mine near Merkers, Thuringia

Found by 90th Div, XII Corps, 3rd US Army 4/6/45

FED(Shipment #1 on 4/6/45)

TGC – US, UK and France authorize transfer; disbursed in 1st and 2nd preliminary
distribution from FED

Balance shipped to Bank of England

Preliminary figures:

Gold \$241,113,302

Currency \$278,692,500

207 containers of SS Loot containing: jewelry, silverware, coins rings, fillings, and
miscellaneous alloy bar of gold and silver: 20 large, 3 medium, 2 small, 1 bag), etc.
(unprocessed victim assets from the Melmer Account)

¹¹ Report on Treasure Looted at Kaiseroda Mine, Merkers Germany, Col. Berbard Bernstein, GSC, SHAEF, April 18, 1945, Exhibit A: Gold and Silver. NACP RG 56, Entry 69A4707, Box 80, File: Germany: Gold, Currency, and Loot Recoveries – Discovery and Accounting.

1st WORKING DRAFT-MARCH 15, 2000

Kufstein, Austria:¹

Report dated 5/13-14/45 from G-2 Report HQ 7th Army (in the field)
FED ?

“Several chests jewels and treasure, believed to belong to Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, found vic Kustein [sic] (E-3396).”

¹G-2 Report, May 13-14, 1945, Ref. No. X-2320, No. 272, HQ Seventh Army in the field, May 14, 1945, from Col. William W. Quinn, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. NACP RG 338, Entry 7th US Army, G-2 Reports, Box 18, File: G-2 Reports 8 May 1945 to 13 June 1945.

La Fortezza, Italy:¹ cave fortress South Tyrol near the Brenner Pass

Found approximately 9/45

\$26,000,000 in gold (approximately)

¹Memorandum for the files from J.W. Frankl, Program Planning Section, Sept. 24, 1946. NACP RG 131, Entry Foreign Funds Control, Box 335, File Pehle, John W. (MR)(C.F.) Approximately \$122.5 million in gold taken from Italy in early 1944. *See also* Dispersals by Germany: \$10.9 million to the Swiss National Bank and \$12.9 million to the Bank for International Settlements to pay occupation costs and liquidate portfolio, respectively; remaining \$98.7 million went to Germany Over \$50 million missing from looted amount. Memo from T.A. Sumberg, May 10, 1945. NACP Federal Reserve System, Non-record Reference Materials, Federal Reserve Bank New York Nazi Assets, Box 1, Binder 2. *See also* Dispersal in Germany: 20 million RMs to Ribbentrop for Foreign Office and 10 tons to a Wehrmacht mountain troop unit. The 10 tons of gold, as listed in Reichsbank records, is identical to gold found at Wallgau. Liaison Visit to G-2, March 7, 1947, NACP RG 260, Entry Foreign Exchange Depository, Box 424. File: 940.32. *See also* listed entry for Wallgau, Germany cache.

Lindau, Bavaria:¹

Found 5/45

Reported by Fin Div.OMGUS 6/10/45

FED (shipment #27-C on 6/10/45)

TGC ?

16 boxes gold bars)
5 bags gold coin) now 28 bags gold coin and 60 gold bars²
28 bags gold bars)
4 boxes gold bullion)
2 bags gold bullion)

Above shipments were Foreign Office assets deposited in caches located between Lindau and Isney, near Mulhousen, in Protestant minister's home in Fussen in Bavaria, on a farm

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at Isny, Bavaria, Linden-Eschbach. Additionally, when questioned suspect said additionally 4 to 5 million marks was sent via courier to German Legation in Berne. Near Mulhausen, Germany, and in Lindau secret documents were burned; and codes and ciphers destroyed at Malles, Germany.

¹G-2 Report Headquarters 88th Infantry Division, G-2, IPW, May 18, 1945 and Tally In memo from FED, Shipment 27-C, June 10, 1945. NACP RG 260, Foreign Exchange Depository, Box 432; *See also* Shipment 27-C, June 10, 1945, Register of Valuables in the Custody of the Foreign Exchange Depository, Frankfurt A/M Germany, (since April 15, 1945), July 24, 1946. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 424, File: 940.40 Shipments General.

²60 gold bars property of Foreign Office; 50 of them resmelted from Russian shipment dated Jan. 1940. Shipment 27. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 470, Folder: Shipment Summaries

Lublin concentration camp: *see* Hof Reichsbank cache
FED(Shipment #3 on 4/27/45)

Merano, Italy: ¹³ **Lutheran Church**
Found by 88th Div. Finance on 4/26/45 88th Div.Fin.
Tally In Report at FED(Shipment #27-C on 6/10/45) ²

Suitcase containing:

10,000 \$US

166,000 Lire

85,650 Swiss francs

2,042 German marks

¹G-2 Report Headquarters 88th Infantry Division, G-2, IPW, May 18, 1945 and Tally In memo from FED, Shipment 27-C, June 10, 1945. NACP RG 260, Foreign Exchange Depository, Box 432.

²These items are documented only on Tally In Report and are not included in Shipment #27-C as it appears on the Register of Valuables in the Custody of the Foreign Exchange Depository, Frankfurt Germany A/M Germany (since April 15, 1945) July 24, 1946. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 424, File: 940.40 Shipments General.

Mittenwald, Germany: ¹

Found by 574 AAA Battalion 3rd US Army on 6/23/45

Civilian prisoner Fritz Rauch, former Reich official, informed US authorities of location of cache. ²

FED(Shipment #52-B on 7/7/45)

French Zone:

Lorrach:¹ warehouse near railway station at Grenzech

Found by the French 1st Army about 5/15/45

Not transferred to FED

44 boxes weighing 4 tons containing silver ingots @200 grams ea.

¹ This cache of silver was uncovered a month after 6th US Army troops attempted to locate a gold cache in Lorrach. Memo from 6th Army Headquarters G-5 Section to Assistant Chief of Staff G-5, SHEAF Main, May 15, 1945. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 424, File: Assets held by French Authorities. *See also* Rumor of 6,000 kgs. of gold located in Lorrach. Reconnaissance parties searched the area between April 18 and 20, 1945 with uncovering this gold cache. Interrogations of Reichsbank officials revealed they claimed no knowledge of the gold. Cable letter from Adjutant General War Department (AGWAR) to Marshall, No. S-86489, April 29, 1945. NACP RG 338, Entry Records of the Secretary, Box 13, File: Correspondence 1944-45 123/2

Rumors:

Buchenwald, Germany:¹ Steinbruck quarry

Items never located area under control Soviet troops

100 to 150 trunks containing gold and silverware

¹Information provided in a report sent by Mr. Haefner, the Devisen Abteilung at Weimar Buchenwald to OMGUS in November 1945. Memo from Joseph M. Dodge, Director, Finance Division to Soviet Military Administration Finance Dept. Att: S.S. Gorohov, Nov. 16, 1945. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 440, File: 940.55.

Eschwege, Germany:¹ in bee hives at a private home in nearby vicinity at Altefeld, and by a pool at a chateau in Eschwege Kessel in US zone immediately adjacent to Soviet Zone.

Gold bars from the Banque de France

¹Information volunteered to French authorities Oct. 1945 by then-prisoner Postel, a landscape architect, interned at Mailly Camp near Chalons sur Marne. Joseph M. Dodge, Director, Finance Division to French Secretariat Allied Control Authority for Finance Division, Att: Mr. Wenger-Valentin, Dec. 7, 1945. NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 440, File: 940.55.

Merano, Italy:¹ cave in vicinity

Gold, currency, diamonds, securities, raw materials for provisioning important Nazi party members hiding in various parts of the Redoubt.

¹Information provided by informant to OSS. OSS Report No. B-2460, April 12, 1945. NACP RG 226, Entry 125, Box 11, File: Folder 187, Bern-OSS-INT-92.

Rumanian National Bank:¹ mountains 300 kms. (180 miles) from Bucharest (BOR mines??)

3/28/46 US Mission Bucharest ??

68,169.7 kgs. fine gold

Letter from US mission in Bucharest covering memo of bank reserve accounting from Governor Tataranu

¹Itemization of Bank's gold reserves. Cover letter from Donald Health, Department of Treasury Counselor US Mission Bucharest, August 24, 1946 over letter from Tataranu governor of Bank, March 28, 1946 NACP RG 131, Entry Foreign Funds Control, Box 335, File: Pehle, John, W., (M.R.)(C.F.)

Toplitsee, Austria:¹ lake

Loot: money, documents, gold dumped into lake by Nazi organizations.

Tyrol, Austria:¹ mining shaft 8/45 Extracts of 7th Army CIC Reports

Part of Italian crown jewels

Loot of SS OGF Wolf near Bozen (Bolzano)

Von Papen's suitcase:¹ G-2 report ??

5647 Turkish lire

4647 Turkish lire

21 kgs. Gold bars

1930 gold florins

39 Latin coin

Items purportedly left for Dr. Quinke of German Hospital Istanbul, instruction from

8/4/44 letter at the Deutsche Bank Istanbul

¹Interrogation of German repatriates from Turkey, ca. Sept. 1946. NACP RG 84, Entry 2790, Box 1, File: 711.4 26

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION (1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
REICHSBANK BRANCHES												
Aue (Zwickau), Germany (Reichsbank Branch)	89th Div., 3rd Army, US	Apr-45	41 Sacks gold bars (82 gold bars)	Items originally in Saalfeld, transferred to Zwickau and then Aue	FED	29	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	Aug-48
Magdeburg (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		246 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Magdeburg (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		125 bags	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Erfurt (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		80 bags	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Goslar (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		41 bags	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Dessau (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		80 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Weissenfels (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		40 bags	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Wittenburg (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		40 bags	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Weimar (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		40 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Apolda (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		40 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Stendal (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		41 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Stargaard (Reichsbank Branch)	Located through interrogation of Reichsbank officials		41 bags gold bars	Taken to Berlin from Reichsbank branch	FED	29			TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48		
Coburg, Germany (ex. Berlin)	Received from 2nd Lt. Jack Liechal, 563rd AW Bn, Brty D and 1st Lt. Comm MG Detachment I2B3	Found prior to G-5 report dated 5/6/45	41 bags (82 bars)	Found in Chicken coop and other underground places and hills. Burned by Dir. Hippe of Coburg Reichsbank.	FED	10	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	6/48-8/48
Coburg, Germany	Received from 2nd Lt. Jack Liechal, 563rd AW Bn, Brty D and 1st Lt. Comm MG Detachment I2B3	Found prior to G-5 report dated 5/6/45	1,013,700 French francs; 16,500 lira	Deposited by a Wehrmacht paymaster for Wehrmacht account	FED	10	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	6/48-8/48
Constance, Germany	French Allied Troops		Approx. \$1.7 million: 34 gold bars; 155,000 gold coins (approx 1,525 kg of gold)	Removed by Reichsbank Berlin to Constance branch on or about mid to late 2/45.	French custody				BIS		Turned over to BIS as part of settlement agreement entered into force 5/13/48	#####
Eisenach, Germany	3rd US Army		16 boxes, containing 64 gold bars: 1180 kg gold	(See Halle Reichsbank)	FED	2C	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	#####
Eschwege, Germany			41 bags (82 bars)	Report on G-5 Report	FED	7	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	7/48-8/48

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION (1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Gotha, Germany	3rd US Army	04/07/1945	1 sm box diamonds contains gold, currency and securities; 3 bags; 3 carton boxes; 1 folder; 1 lg box containing diamonds and diamond drill; 5 small wooden boxes containing platinum bars and other metals; 1 sm box containing platinum bars and other metals	Reported on G-5 Report	FED	47	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	16 boxes, containing 64 gold bars taken from Dolfuss-Meg located in Mulhausen France	Items originally deposited in Eisenach by DSK fleeing France and delivered to Halle	FED	2C	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	7 bags and 2 boxes of individual deposits of gold and silver	Items originally deposited in Eisenach by DSK fleeing France and delivered to Halle	FED	2C						
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	3 parcels securities; 96 sacks German coins	Found in Halle	FED	2A						
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	43 bags currency		FED	2A	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	22 bags currency		FED	2B	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	2 chests currency and gold		FED	2D	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	7 bags currency and gold		FED	2E	#####					
Halle, Germany		between 5/5 and 6/22 (per G 5 Report)	4 bags currency, papers, silver and gold coin		FED	2F	#####					
Hof, Germany, Stadt v. KreissSparkasse (Savings Bank) Located in Lubin district	Seized by XII Corps at Hof		2 chests of gold table service; 24 gold plates, 41 gold knives, 41 gold spoons, 41 gold forks; 1 church chalice ca. 1722 AD.	Information provided through interrogation of Reichsbank officials. Items deposited by SS Capt. To account of Richard Wendler, German governor of Lublin and commandant of Lubin concentration camp	FED	3	#####					
Hof, Germany, in town vicinity, spinning mill			23 crates and boxes of gold and silverware	deposited by Nazis from Poland	FED	3						
Hof, Germany, in town vicinity, spinning mill			Valuable cloths and rugs	Deposited by Richard Wendler, German governor of Lublin and commandant of Lubin concentration camp. Wendler disappeared before occupation by American troops. G-2 conducted ongoing search since December 1945, w/out results	FED	3						

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION(1)		DISPOSITION(2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Holzminden, Germany	CIC 9th Army & 258th FA Group	between 5/5 and 6/22/45 on G-5 report	9 sacks jewelry, gold coin, currency, securities, similar items		FED	23, item A	#####					
Holzminden, Germany	CIC 9th Army & 258th FA Group	between 5/5 and 6/22/45 on G-5 report	600 oz. of gold coin		FED	23, item B	#####	deposited after Howard inventory, and not included therein				
Holzminder, Germany? Schwerin Gestapo	CIC Detachment # 8, acting on confidential information		1 gold bar approx 1.000 kg; 1 gold bar approx 400 grams; \$10 US gold pieces-- \$530; \$20 US gold pieces--\$6920; 41 gold Bolivars; 447 1pound UK gold pieces; *20 French gold pieces (old issue)--2660 francs; *100 French gold pieces (Tunisia issue)--22,200 francs; 22,882.20 Rentenmarks 210,000 Belgian francs; 120,000 Swiss francs; *1300 gross oz. gold coin possibly removed from France		FED	23	#####					
Kothan, Germany			3 bags currency; 2 bags gold bullion- 28 small bars		FED	34A	#####					
Leipzig, Germany			143 bags of zlotys; 30 bags of foreign currency	Reported on G-5 Report	FED	6	#####					
Magdeburg, Germany	9th US Army		6000 silver bars and 500 cases silver bars from Magyar National Bank (silver reserve of Hungary) delivered by Hungarian Finance Officers; 12 bags precious metals; 12 bags records of Precious Metals Department of Berlin Reichsbank; 94 Bags records of Bond Office Berlin; 11 bags Printing Plates; 2 envelopes foreign securities: Holland, Spain, Switzerland deposited to the Magdeburg Customs Office	Reported on G-5 Report	FED	17	#####		Direct Restitution to Hungary	#####		
Mieningen, Germany: Deutsche Bank		between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	1 box radium (found in a brewery in Bad Salzungen by German civilian); 1 box currency		FED	30	#####		Radium to OMGUS chief surgeon			
Munich, Germany	7th Army	between 5/5/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	37 containers coin & currency 11 Crates from Reichsmint [sic] Prussian Mint ingots of gold and silver, itemized as: 4.5 kg gold ingots; 300 kg silver ingots from-- 1 bag gold medallions, 1 bag small gold bars, 7 boxes silver bars and silver scrap, 2 boxes silver shot, 1 box silver medallions		FED	21K	#####					
Munich, Germany		between 5/5/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	7 containers contents unknown 153 bags foreign currency 39 bags foreign coin and currency for SS R/F Himmler account		FED	18	#####					

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION(1)		DISPOSITION(2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Namberg, Germany	US Troops	06/20/1945	Gold coin: 21 gold German marks, 10 gold French francs, 5 gold Russian rubles, 1 gold South African pound, 1 gold coin dated 1941, country unknown; 4 boxes of securities and currency		FED	38	#####					
Nordhausen, Germany		4/45 per G-5 report	3 bags of 10 wooden cases: 10 bars platinum, 6 packages platinum, 5 packages platinum plates, 2 palladium plates, 1 bottle palladium, 2 bottles of rhodium, 3 bottles of iridium, 2 blocks gold, 4 packages gold scrap; 242 bags foreign notes (n/a US/UK); 2.5 billion French francs		FED	5	#####					
Nordhausen, Germany		04/28/1945	240 sacks containing 2,589,027,550 French francs 16 metal cases, Reichsbank records; 4 sacks Reichsbank records; 1 wicker case Reichsbank records; 4 sacks: 241-- 500,000 Dutch guilders, #242-- gold bullion, amt. unknown #243-- gold bullion, amt. unknown #243-- gold bullion, amt. unknown		FED	5	#####	transferred to FED via convoy 4/27/45				
Nordhausen, Germany?			1 Sealed envelope 3,500,000,000 French francs in checks on Bank of France (accepted); 1 sack--#245 -40,000 Dutch guilders, notes		FED			transferred to FED under personal charge of Lt. Col. Barrett, G-5 Fin. Branch, 12th Army Group				
Nurnberg, Germany		between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	34 bags gold bars; 2 chests from Niederland Schn Bank in Amsterdam		FED	15	#####					
Plauen, Germany	87th Infantry Division	04/25/1945	35 bags of gold: (1) \$250,00 gold \$US, 1,000,000 Swiss francs, 98,450 Dutch gold guilders, 151,560 Norwegian gold kroner; 18,000 RM dinar and pengo currency deposited by Sicherheitsdienst (SD) (Security Service) Wehrmacht for account of SS Reichsfuhrer Himmler; (2) 22 bags of silver Reichsmarks in 2RM and 5RM denominations		FED	4	#####					
Regensburg, Germany	3rd US Army	between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	30 bags Gestapo loot from Czechoslovakia containing gold and silver; 30 bags gold, 12 kg each	(ex. Berlin)	FED	26A	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	6/48-8/48
Regensburg, Germany	3rd US Army	between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	43 bags silver @ 25 kg each; 9 suitcases containing securities and jewelry; 4 wooden boxes containing securities and jewelry; 1 carbon carton containing jewelry; 1 sack containing tabernacle of Russian Orthodox Church	(ex. Vermoogensamt beim Deutschen Staatsministerium fuer Bohemia and Maehren, Prague, the Property Office of the German government in Bohemia and Moravia, in Prague represented by Gestapo)	FED	26B	#####	tabernacle transferred to Monuments and Fine Arts section for restitution 7/22/46 to Czechoslovakia			Securities restituted to Czechoslovakia	

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION (1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Regensburg, Germany?	3rd US Army?	between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report?	large bags of securities: 241 bags of domestic Reich T bonds, RR bonds, 311 bags of securities from Skoda Werke and Fonigshaven Cement	(241 bags ex. Munich) (311 bags ex. Vienna Wertpapiersammelbaken)	FED?	26B?	6/9/45?					
Wurzburg, Germany		between 5/5/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	132 bags foreign notes; 128 belgas; 1 bag foreign silver coin; 8 bags german silver coin; 3 cases Dutch art to be sent to Munich via Nurnberg		FED	14	#####					
Other Reichsbank branches			small amount of foreign currency, German and foreign silver coin	Appearing in G-5 report	FED		probably early 5/45					
CACHES IN OTHER LOCATIONS												
Alt Aussee, Austria	318th Infantry Division	05/22/1945	1 bag of gold coins: 449 gold \$20 US coins; 239 gold 20 French franc coins; 32 gold Swiss 20 franc coins; 24 gold Italian 20 lire coins; 65 gold Belgian 20 franc coins; 5 gold Yugoslavian dinar coins; 1 gold Austrian 20 franc coin	Found at the side of the road, abandoned by enemy troops.	FED	24	#####					
Auschwitz, Poland concentration camp			gold coins		FED	1 & 16	4/15/45 & 5/28/45	Part of 2200 gross ounces deposited to the FED after completion of Howard inventory and not included. Deposited with gold coin found in Buchenwald.				
Bad Aussee at the Enns River	80th Infantry Division (SMG) 3rd US Army		1 bag containing Russian gold coin; a bag containing Russian silver coin	dredged from a river	FED	52C	#####					
Bad Tolz, Germany	items given to Co. L.B. Moye, Finance Officer		2 bags, various coin	from a POW in camp near Weilheim in Bavaria	FED	21B	#####					
Berterode, Germany		between 5/6/45 & 6/22/45 per G-5 report	3 boxes art objects marked Hohenzollern Museum Berlin (swords, scabards, scepter, 2 crowns w/o jewels); 1 Reichsapfel (royal orb); a gold and silver seal; 1 death helmet		FED	11	#####					
Bitterfeld, Germany			Bonds, Coins, 751 grams fine gold		FED	34E	#####					
Buchenwald, Germany cave near concentration camp	1st US Army	05/17/1945	313 bags of jewelry currency, other items of value taken from concentration camp victims; 650 pounds of gold and silver tooth fillings; mass or records captured with names of guards, administrators of Nordhausen and Buchenwald concentration camps	(See also RUMORS)	FED	1 & 16	4/15/45 & 5/28/45	portion of 2200 ounces deposited at FED after completion of Howard inventory and not included; deposited with coins found at Auschwitz				
Dachau, Germany concentration camp			1300 envelopes (owner name and number indicated) containing jewelry and other valuables		FED	21	#####		Eventually dispersed to country of origin			
Dachau, Germany concentration camp			non-monetary items, envelopes: 4 packages of miscellaneous gold and silver items (i.e. wedding bands, fillings, etc.); 1 box miscellaneous valuables	Given to Dr. Frei, Swiss Consul for Bavaria by abandoned camp inmates	FED	52E	#####					
Dachau, Germany concentration camp	7th US Army		buried dental gold supplies of Waffen SS		FED	86?	#####					

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION (1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Dachau, Germany concentration camp			11 boxes of dental gold--2989.42 grams of gold; 1 silver bar marked 10.75, supposedly mixed gold and silver		FED	80?						
Delitzsch			1 box containing 3 bottles silver granules; 3 bottles platinum; 4 leaves gold		FED	34C	#####					
Dillingen, Germany powder factory southeast of Dillingen	Det. CIC-- Mr. Guinzbourg		297 large bars of silver; 645 small bars of silver (reported to belong to DEGUSSA)	Supposed Foreign Office cache	FED	11	#####					
Dorenwald, Germany	Allied Forces		40 bags of gold bars (79 gold bars); 55 bars identified from RB Precious Metals Dept. and Russian Mint records as resmelted shipment of Russian gold from 1/40; 11 bars of unknown identity (may be part of shipment 27A received at Reichsbank in 1938)		FED	27B	#####					
Eiberg, Germany (sewer of cement factory)	CIC 36th Div., 7th US Army	05/19/1945	4 boxes of currency, coin, jewelry, etc = 1800 gross ounces	Said to have been removed to Eiberg by Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Obgruppenfuhrer, Lt. Gen. Of Police in Berlin	FED	21A	#####					
Eiberg, Germany ? (sewer of cement factory)	deposited at Div. HQ by an officer of a US combat unit		1 silver ingot		FED?	21A?	5/19/45?					
Eisleben, Germany Mansfeld copper mine			73 boxes and 40 chests of silver bullion (approx. 16,854,015 kg)		FED	34D	#####					
Erfangen, Germany farmland		between 5/6 and 6/22 per G-5 report	2 sacks currency, property confiscated from the Dutch Jewish community		FED	28	#####					
Flensburg OKW offices (high command of Wehrmacht)	SHAEF Control Group	cc. 5/30/45	540,340 Russian rubles	Russians demanded immediate return. Refused at this date because no authority stated in any current directive to return items to the Russians. Similar situation with all other discoveries of Allies' currencies	FED	???			Eventual direct restitution to Russia			
Goslar mine in Land Braunschweig	British Troops		Gold Bullion, gold coin and bullion, estimated value of RM 1,500,000									
Grasleben salt mine		between 5/6-6/22/45 per G-5 report	102 cases of church objects		FED	19	#####					
Graz, Austria, near demarcation line between UK and US zones		10/08/1947	1673 gold sovereigns (18 kg--585.487 fine ounce); 199 \$US; 2500 gold sovereigns; 8 Turkish lira pieces	Confiscated from Bernard Koller, an Austrian national and German agent, attempting to cross into US zone	Graz National Bank		#####					
Graz, Austria, near demarcation line between UK and US zones		10/08/1947	100 Turkish one Turkish lire pieces; 501 Swiss franc pieces	Confiscated from Bernard Koller, an Austrian national and German agent, attempting to cross into US zone	Graz National Bank		#####					
Haidhausen, Austria haywagon by railway station	166th FA Battalion, 3rd Army		1 bag containing 1817 gold Austrian ducats; 1 bag containing 2 Bars of bullion (resmelted Belgian gold bars); 1 bag containing 10 sticks of gold bullion.	G-5 report dated 5/5/45.	FED	26C	#####	Tally In Rept. 6/9/45				

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION (1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Hintersee, Austria			100 kg gold coin (3,149.812 troy oz)		FED ????				FRBNY (for TGC)	#####		
Imst, Austria	3rd Army SCI Detachment with 44th CIC Detachment	10/17/1945	RSHA funds: 8 bags of gold coin (7145 coins--French 20 franc and Italian 20 lire denominations)		FED	71	#####					
Innsbruck, Austria	Lt. Herbert DuBois, G-5 with 7th Army CIC fin. Div., OMGUS	06/10/1945	25 boxes containing gold bars) now 38 bags gold coin, 10 large gold bars; 12 bags containing gold) 6 small gold bars, 1 bag gold scrap; 10 bags containing gold bars		FED	27A	#####					
Kaiseroda: salt mine near Merkers, Thuringia	90th Div., XII Corps, 3rd US Army	04/06/1945	Preliminary figures: Gold--\$241,113,302; Currency--\$278,692,500; 207 containers of SS Loot containing: jewelry, silverware, coins, rings, fillings, and miscellaneous alloy bar of gold and silver--20 large, 3 medium, 2 small, 1 bag, etc. (unprocessed victim assets from the Melmer Account)		FED	1	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	6/48-8/48
Kufstein, Austria			*Several chests jewels and treasure, believed to belong to Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, found vicinity Kufstein [sic] (E-3396).*	Report dated 5/13-14/45 from G-2 Report, HQ, 7th Army (in the field)	FED?							
La Fortezza, Italy cave fortress South Tyrol near the Brenner Pass	CIC 10th Mountain div. With 88th Div. Of US troops	approx. 4/6/45	\$26,000,000 in gold (approximately)-- 25 tons		Allied Financial Agency in the Banca d'Italia, Rome, Italy		#####		Direct restitution to Italy	Oct-47		
Lindau, Bavaria		May-45	16 boxes gold bars; 5 bags gold coin; 28 bags gold coin; 4 boxes gold bullion; 2 bags gold bullion (repacked as 28 bags gold coin and 60 gold bars)	(Based on CIC sources with 7th Army) Foreign Office assets deposited in caches located between Lindau and Isney, near Mulhausen, in a Protestant minister's home in Fussen in Bavaria, on a farm at Isny, Bavaria, Linden-Eschbach. Additionally, when questioned, suspect said additionally 4 to 5 million marcs was sent via courier to German legation in Berne. Near Mulhausen, Germany and in Lindau, secret documents were burned. Codes and ciphers were destroyed at Malles, Germany.	FED	27C	#####					
Lubin concentration camp (see Hof Reichsbank cache)					FED	3	#####					
Merano, Italy Luthern Church	88th Div. Finance	04/26/1945	suitcase containing: 10,000 \$US, 166,000 lire, 85,650 Swiss francs, 2,042 German marcs		FED	27C	#####					
Mittenwald, Germany	Lt. Herbert DuBois, G-5 and Lt. Kaufmann, 6th Army Group, 574 AAA Battalion, 3rd US Army	06/23/1945	20 boxes of gold	Civilian prisoner Fritz Rauch, former Reich official, informed US authorities of location of cache.	FED	52B	#####					

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION(1)		DISPOSITION(2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship. Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Mulhausen, Alsace rock salt mines south of Mulhausen, Alsace, France			100 tons gold; 3,000,000 paper marks; 2,000,000 US dollars; 100,000,000 francs (Swiss/French??), 110,000,000 UK pounds sterling, smaller amounts of Turkish, Spanish, Portuguese, Norwegian currency	Reported in despatch from Istanbul on 4/8/45								
Petersburg/Fulda, Germany	French Authorities		50 gold coins-- 9.385 troy ounces	Abbe Weygand surrendered to French authorities. (Part of loot from a French chateau, one German soldier gave his portion to the parish priest at Petersburg/Fulda who turned it over to his successor, Abbe Weygand.)	Held in French zone			Transfer to gold pool authorized 8/2/55.	Bank of France	#####		
Salzburg, Austria	520th CIC Detachments	05/29/1945	Assorted gold, silver, diamonds, assorted gemstones, pearl jewelry, watches, cufflinks, tie clips, stickpins, Christian cross, medallion	Confiscated from Willy Antelmann of Prien, Bavaria, Germany					Restituted to IRO?			
Schwerin, Germany Gestapo cache 7th Army area			600 gross ounces of gold coin	[see entry under Holzminden Reichsbank]	FED	23B	#####					
		between 5/6 and 6/22 per G- 5 report	475 containers currency, gold, securities, other items of value	Found in various locations under 7th Army control.	FED	27G	#####					
Spital am Pyhrn, Austria cellar of a church	3rd US Army, with Lt. Perera, G-5 MG Finance	between 5/6 and 6/22/45 per G-5 report	gold bullion: 29,875.984 kg, or 33 short tons valued at about \$32,000,000, belonging to the National Bank of Hungary; 633 boxes coin; various safety deposit		FED	20C, 20D, 20E, 20F, 20H	#####		Direct restitution of Hungary	Aug-46		
Spital am Pyhrn, Austria cellar of a church	3rd US Army	between 5/6 and 6/22/45 per G-5 report	105 tons of pengoes	105 tons of pengoes not taken to FED by Major Perera. General McSherry emphatically states the pengoes and records no be moved to Frankfurt.	Kept in US zone of Germany under US control							
At. Anna, Germany bam near Ering	CIC agents		1 sack--1750 gold coins (UK sovereigns) from German consulate at Budapest, Hungary	Found with information received from former German Counsel, Carl Rekowski who hid cache. Received from Supre Sasard, Lt. Col., GSC, G- 2, USFET	FED	72	#####					
Strassfurt, Germany Friedrichstall salt mine		between 5/6 and 6/22/45 per G-5 report	72 containers believed to contain precious metals and gold: 9 lots of platinum; 27 bags of platinum; 19 bars of platinum; 26 bottles of iridium and rhodium; 12 gold pars (smelted at DEGUSSA 9/22/44); 1 bag gold; large number of silver trays, dishes, etc.; 5 boxes of precious stones		FED	22	#####					
Tetz, Germany	A former US soldier		1 gold bar: 48.68 troy oz.	The former US soldier who found the bar attempted to send it to Denver US Bureau of the Mint	FED	83	#####					
Walchensee, in hills south of Walchensee near Garmish Partenkirchen	512th MP Battalion, 3rd US Army	06/28/1945	72 bags foreign currency, 4 boxes of gold, 6 boxes of foreign currency, 2 bags gold	Information disclosed by German civilians.	FED	52A	#####					
Wallgau, buried in a hole on wooded mountainside	T-Force with Engineer 55th Am		726 gold bars (364 bags @ 2 bars each)	Engineer Bn. Found with metal detectors. (ex. Munich) Secured at 7th Army HQ 6/9/45	FED	27G	#####		TGC Prelim. Dist.	1947-48	Bank of England	6/48- 8/48

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION				DISPOSITION(1)		DISPOSITION (2)	
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship. #	Ship Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Weissenbach, Austria, hidden under a bed in house formerly occupied by Kurt Becher, SS-Standartenfuhrer, Budapest	215th CIC Detachment, Subsection B	05/24/1945	8538 grammes of gold: 4 gold plates, 8 gold bars; gold coin: English--41 pieces and a coin locket, Swiss--336 20 franc coins, French--541 20 franc coins & 2 10 franc coins, Belgian--298 20 franc coins, Dutch--55 Guilders (no denomination listed), Italian--106 20 lire coins, Czech--350 10 krs coins, German--3 10 mark coins, 3 20 marc coins & 1 100 lei coin; Assorted: 4 gold coins; 1 bag of gold dental fillings, gold chain with Order pendant, 5 necklaces, 6 gold wrist watches, 89 gold bracelets, 16 pocket watches, 2 gold wrist watches, 5 gold brooches, 1 gold wrist band, white gold necklace set with diamonds, assorted and various quality and sized diamonds, other personal jewelry and time pieces		Military Government Property Control Warehouse, Salzburg, Austria			Gold bars and plate may have been transferred to Degussa in Vienna, Austria for refining. After that point, no further documentation of the gold's location or disposition is known				
Zell am See (Taxenbach)	CIC, MII team 466-G	06/09/1945	19 bags of gold coin and bullion; 1 sack and 3 boxes of currency; 3 bags of jewelry and silverware; 2 boxes and 10 bags of silver coins and bullion; 1 envelope of gold coin, currency and jewelry	Gold under barn floor in Rauris; currency bricked enclosure in attic, jewelry& silverware under a tree by a highway	FED	31	#####					
OTHER BANKS												
Austrian National Bank, Salzburg	CIC, given to Property Control Officer, Military Government		4 boxes gold bars= 61 kg (\$98,287), marked "Sender, German Legation, Bern"		Austrian National Bank		1945-46	Placed in the vaults of Salzburg branch of the ANB for the Austrian currency section of Fin Div USACA	Bank of England	#####		
Bank d'Italia, Rome	S-Forces of the 5th Army US		Items seized from Jewish citizens: 6 boxes silverware; 5748 rings; 362 bracelets, 15,000 earrings; 225 pearl necklaces, 10,022 pins and brooches	taken from German Air Force HQ by 5th Army in Milan	Bank d'Italia			Secured at Bank d'Italia	IRO	1951		
Bank d'Italia, Rome	S-Forces of the 5th Army US		non-monetary gold valued at \$90,000					Disposition: \$60,000 to IRO, \$30,000 to Italian Government	IRO, Italian Government	1951		
Bank d'Italia, Rome	S-Forces of the 5th Army US		80,000 francs	Found in bank				Disposition: \$40,000 to IRO	IRO			
Bank d'Italia, Rome	5th Army US		1,241,055 pounds sterling	Seized by 5th US Army during military occupation from German posing as Red Cross worker at German Air Force HQ.								
Bank d'Italia, Rome			9,950,000 French francs	Taken from AMG Bolzano Per "Folgore division" looted from "some French Delegation."								
EMBASSIES												
German Embassy, Washington, DC	US Treasury Representative	03/25/1949	\$3,021,120									

CACHES CONTAINING MONETARY GOLD

RECOVERY INFORMATION					STORAGE INFORMATION			DISPOSITION(1)		DISPOSITION (2)		
Location Found	Found By	Date Found	Assets	Add'l Recovery Info	Storage Facility	Ship #	Ship Date	Add'l Storage Info	Where	Date	Where	Date
Embassy, Madrid, Spain			Official funds of the German government: 322 miscellaneous gold coins; 20 kg gold coins from various countries in various denominations deposited with the Embassy in Madrid		FRBNY (for TGC)		#####					
Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal			Official funds of the German government: 5,000 gold sovereigns deposited with the Embassy in Lisbon		FRBNY (for TGC)		#####					
BRITISH ZONE												
Neuengamme, Germany concentration camp (British zone)	British Troops		5 gold coins from unknown persons detained in camp, may have been foreigners		Held in British Zone			US, UK and Fr. Authorize transfer to gold pool 6/14/51. HICOG, office of Economic Advisor writes that some items should be returned to British Authority in Germany 5/19/52. 6/56 French and US Commissioner inform TGC Sec.Gen. That the coins should remain in the pool. No further action re these coins.	Bank of France	10/18/51 to 10/25/51		
FRENCH ZONE												
Lorrach, warehouse near railway station at Grenzloch	French 1st Army	about 5/15/45	44 boxes weighing 4 tons containing silver ingots @ 200 grams each.					(Not transferred to FED)				
RUMORS												
Buchenwald, Germany, Steinbruck quarry			100 to 150 trunks containing gold and silverware	Items never located; area under control Soviet troops.								
Eschwege, Germany			Gold bars from the Banque of France	(in bee hives at a private home in vicinity of Attefeld, and by a pool at a chateau in Eschwege Dessel in US Zone immediately adjacent to Soviet Zone)								
Merano, Italy (cave in vicinity)			Gold, currency, diamonds, securities, saw materials for provisioning important Nazi party members hiding in various parts of the Redoubt.									
Rumanian National Bank Mountains 300 km (180 mi.) from Bucharest			68,169.7 kg fine gold					Hidden from Soviet Troops	Direct Restitution to Rumania			
Tyrol, Austria (mining shaft)			Part of Italian crown jewels; loot of SS OGF Wolff near Bozen (Bolzano)	Extracts of 7th Army CIC Reports				AFA- Rome; Banco d'Italia	Government of Italy			
Toplitsee, Austria, lake			Loot: money, documents, gold dumped into lake by Nazi organizations.									
Von Papen's suitcase	CIC Naples Detachment Zone VI (G-2 Report)		5647 Turkish lire, 4647 Turkish lire, 21 kg gold bars, 1930 gold florins, 39 Latin coins	Items purportedly left for Dr. Quinke of German Hospital, Istanbul, instruction from 8/4/44 letter at the Deutsche Bank Istanbul								
King Emmanuel's coin collection	Turned in by Sr. Wolff to US 88th Infantry Division	May-45	\$20 million in gold coin	???								

Table II: Tally of monetary gold shipped out of FED

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Shipping Destinations	Hungary (Direct Restitution)	Preliminary Distribution and Set Asides ca.11/47						Packaged Bars for Operation #2: (Gold shipped to the Bank of England)
		Total	Country					
			Belgium (Preliminary Distribution)	Luxembourg (Preliminary Distribution)	Netherlands (Preliminary Distribution)	Austria (Set Aside)	Italy (Set Aside)	
# of Good Delivery Bars		2417	1024	21	419	953	0	34
Weight of Good Delivery Bars (Fine OZ)			399269.532	8498.276	158074.95	358369.418		11854.95
Weight of Good Delivery Bars (Fine KG)			12418.6723	264.3259	4916.6812	11146.5365		
# of Prussian Mint Bars		3461	2416	45	836	0	164	1775
Weight of Prussian Mint Bars (Fine Ounces)			841479.328	17904.417	333132.02	163758.731		696041.831
Weight of Prussian Mint Bars (Fine KG)			26172.9364	556.8897	10361.5655			
# of Prussian Mint Alloy Bars								141
Weight of Prussian Mint Alloy Bars (Fine Ounces)								33735.777
# of bars No Melters Stamp								1638
Weight of No Melters Stamp Bars (Fine Ounces)								593295.024
# of Degussa Bars								51
Weight of Degussa Bars (Fine Ounces)								19062.645
Weight of Misc. Degussa Gold (Fine Ounces)								12976.904
Weight of Misc. Gold (Fine ounces)								4347.047
# of Other Bars								186
Weight of Other Bars (Fine OZ)								48751.019
Total # of Bars		5878	3440	66	1255	953	164	3825
Total Weight of Bars (Fine OZ)	879488.609				491206.97	358369.418	163758.731	1420065.197
Gross weight of Gold Coin in KG					15641.8443	11414.0525	5093.4666	
Coin (Fine OZ)	31802.502		1145319.069	24385.183	453497.9483	330926.4881		
Coin (Fine KG)			35623.4101	758.4641	14105.3649	10292.96581		
Total Gold (Fine OZ)	911291.111	4234615.36	2386067.929	50787.876	944704.9183	689295.9061	163758.731	1420065.197
Total Gold (Fine KG)			74215.0188	1579.6797				
Total Gross KG (6)	29875							

DRAFT

Table II: Tally of monetary gold shipped out of FED

DRAFT

Shipping Destinations	Hungary (Direct Restitution)	Preliminary Distribution and Set Asides ca.11/47							Packaged Bars for Operation #2: (Gold shipped to the Bank of England)	Total (Hungary+Prelim. Dist.+Op. 2)
		Total Prelim. Dist	Country							
			Belgium (Preliminary Distribution)	Luxembourg (Preliminary Distribution)	Netherlands (Preliminary Distribution)	Austria (Set Aside)	Italy (First Set Aside)	Italy (Second Set Aside)		
Total # of Bars	2669	5878	3440	68	1255	953	164	411	3825	12372
# of Good Delivery Bars		2417	1024	21	419	953	0	0	34	2451
# of Prussian Mint Bars*		3461	2416	45	836	0	164	411	1775	5236
# of Prussian Mint Alloy Bars*									141	141
# of Degussa Bars*									51	51
# of bars No Melters Stamp*									1638	1638
# of Other Bars									186	186
Total Weight of Bars (Fine OZ)	918,678.451	2,180,335.405	1,240,748.860	26,402.693	491,206.970	358,369.418	63,607.464	163,758.731	1,420,065.197	4,519,079.053
Weight of Good Delivery Bars (Fine OZ)		924,212.176	399,269.532	8,498.276	158,074.950	358,369.418	0.000	0.000	11,854.950	936,067.126
Weight of Prussian Mint Bars (Fine OZ)*		1,256,123.229	841,479.328	17,904.417	333,132.020	0.000	63,607.464	163,758.731	696,041.831	1,952,165.060
Weight of Prussian Mint Alloy Bars (Fine OZ)*									33,723.042	33,723.042
Weight of Degussa Bars (Fine OZ)*									19,062.645	19,062.645
Weight of No Melters Stamp Bars (Fine Ounces)*									593,295.024	593,295.024
Weight of Other Bars (Fine OZ)									48,751.019	48,751.019
Total Value of Bars (\$35/Fine OZ)	32,153,745.785	76,311,739.175	43,426,210.100	924,094.255	17,192,243.950	12,542,929.630	2,226,261.240	5,731,555.585	49,702,281.895	158,167,766.855
Value of Good Delivery Bars		32,347,426.160	13,974,433.620	297,439.660	5,532,623.250	12,542,929.630	0.000	0.000	414,923.250	32,762,349.410
Value of Prussian Mint Bars		43,964,313.015	29,451,776.480	626,654.595	11,659,620.700	0.000	2,226,261.240	5,731,555.585	24,361,464.085	68,325,777.100
Value of Prussian Mint Alloy Bars									1,180,306.470	1,180,306.470
Value of Degussa Bars									667,192.575	667,192.575
Value of No Melters Stamp Bars									20,765,325.840	20,765,325.840
Value of Other Bars									1,706,285.665	1,706,285.665
Coin (Fine OZ)	31,802.502	2,012,864.937	1,145,318.069	24,395.183	453,497.948	330,926.488	58,736.249			2,044,667.439
Total Misc. Gold									17,323.951	17,323.951
Weight of Misc. Degussa Gold (Fine OZ)									12,976.904	12,976.904
Weight of Other Misc. Gold (Fine OZ)									4,347.047	4,347.047
									0.000	0.000
Total Gold (Fine OZ)	950,480.953	4,193,200.342	2,386,067.929	50,787.876	944,704.918	689,295.906	122,343.713		1,420,065.197	6,563,746.492
Hungary bar count is incomplete										

Shipping Destinations	Hungary (Direct Restitution)	Preliminary Distribution and Set Asides ca.11/47						Operation #2: (Gold shipped to the Bank of England)
		Total	Country					
			Belgium (Preliminary Distribution)	Luxembourg (Preliminary Distribution)	Netherlands (Preliminary Distribution)	Austria (Set Aside)	Italy (Set Aside)	
# of Good Delivery Bars		2417	1024	21	419	953	0	34
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Weight of Degussa Bars (Fine Ounces)								19062.645
Weight of Misc. Degussa Gold (Fine Ounces)								12976.904
Weight of Misc. Gold (Fine ounces)								4347.047
# of Other Bars								186
Weight of Other Bars (Fine OZ)								48751.019
Total # of Bars		5878	3440	66	1255	953	164	3825
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Total Gold (Fine KG)			74215.0188	1579.6797				
Total Gross KG (6)	29875							

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- Information courtesy of
U.S. and Allied Wartime and
Postwar Relations and
Negotiations with Argentina, Portugal,
Spain, Sweden, and Turkey on
looted Gold and German External Assets
and U.S. Concerns About the Fate of the
Wartime Vostash Treasury

Neutral Country Gold Holdings

1) Portugal

estimated total of German assets in Portugal \rightarrow \$13.9 million
amount turned over \rightarrow \$552,000

23,900,000
552,000

\$13,348,000 unaccounted for

Allied demands in Nov. 1947 negotiations

\rightarrow \$43.1 million

Turned over to Allies / TGC, 1959

\rightarrow \$4.5 million

note: this figure is considerably
less than findings by the
gold subcommittee report
in March 1947 and
the Allied 1946 estimates

38,600,000
13,348,000

\$51,948,000

← still within
Portugal?

43,100,000
44,500,000

\$38,680,000

← also not turned over

2) Spain

Allied estimates of German assets in Spain as of May, 1948 \rightarrow \$57-\$59 million

— official assets = \$20-\$23 million
— private = \$136 million
\$56-\$59 million

Proceeds from July 1953 liquidation
(final liquidation)

\$30.5 million
to the Allies

\$4.3 million to Spain

\$5.9 million Spain refused to distribute

\$10.2 million
remained
in Spain
until allied
renounced

Proceeds pursuant to Aug. 1958
Allied-Spanish agreement
effective July, 1959

\$2.1 million to IARA

\$1.2 million to Czechoslovakia +

Yugoslavia from
proceeds liquidated
after 1953

10.2
1.0

\$11.2 million

59.0
14.2

14.8

→ in Spain,
the allies knew
about it

12.8-14.8 million

still not accounted for?

\$1 million Spain retained from its
post 1953 liquidation

Total turned over to Allies / IARA
by 1959

\$32.8 million
of original \$57-\$59 million
estimate

Monetary gold

32.8
1.2

\$33 million + 11.2 \rightarrow 44.2 million out of the \$57-\$59 million
estimate

Allied est. 1946 of Spain's
acquisitions, 1942-1945

\rightarrow \$138.2 million

238,200,000
114,329

\$229,329 turned over

\$138,086,371 \rightarrow monetary gold unaccounted for

1) 12.4 million from the Axis

2) 42.6 million from SNB (Swiss Natl. Bank)

3) 83.3 million from German accounts at the SNB

1 1952 estimate \rightarrow \$1.53 million in German assets had been liquidated and placed in a
blocked account; remaining assets depreciated in value

Allied determination of looted gold \rightarrow \$30.3 million

Dutch gold liable for restitution \rightarrow \$224,329

Turned over to the allies, 1949 \rightarrow \$224,329

Turkey

- No restitution of either German assets or monetary gold was ever made

Allied-Turkish negotiation est.
German assets

\rightarrow \$52.2 million

Allied-Turkish negotiations est.

\rightarrow \$3.4 million

- of Belgian origin gold

- of coins acquired from
the Ger. embassy in
Ankara

\rightarrow \$400,000

FEA est. March 1947

\rightarrow \$20-25 million

\$3.5 million \rightarrow Tur. govt.

- \$16.5-21.5 million - private.

- all money remained in Turkish control

\$52.2 million in German assets unaccounted for.

\$3.4 million in Belgian gold + \$400,000 in coins unaccounted for.

- supposed # of bars
- what did they give up versus what they kept

Portugal

\$36.8 million in German assets in Portugal

Switzerland

German assets

Treasury Dept. → \$500 million
State Dept. → \$250-500 million

Turned over → \$28 million

advancement for refugees → \$22.7 million

1948 payment → 4.7 million

1953 lump sum payment → \$3.6 million

Monetary

looted gold estimate → \$579 million

amount of looted gold traded to Swiss estimate → \$285-289 million

Amount of Belgian gold Swiss admitted to receiving → \$88 million

Amount of gold Swiss agreed to transfer to the Allies → \$58 million

monetary

\$579,000,000

vs.

\$58,000,000

Portugal

German assets → \$23.9 million
turned over → \$52,000

monetary gold → \$43.2 million demanded in 1947 negotiations
turned over to Allies / TGC, 1959 → \$4.5 million

Spain

Allied estimate of German assets, May 1948 → \$57-59 million
1952 liquidation concluded → \$40.7 million

- by 1959 \$32.8 million
was turned over to
the allies

Spain → \$4.3 mill.
\$30.5 million
money Spain
refused to
distribute → \$5.9 million

- Allied-Spanish agreement

\$1.1 million to IARA

\$1.2 million to Czech + Yugoslavia

Monetary gold

Allied determination Jan. 1948 of looted gold → \$30.3 million
Dutch gold liability for restitution → \$124,329

Turned over to the Allies, 1948 → \$124,329

Turkey

German assets

Allied-Turkish negotiations 1947
yielded an estimate of → \$52.2 million

Turned over to the allies → \$0.00

monetary

Allied-Turk 1947
\$3.4 million in
(Belgian)

coins from Ger.
embassy → \$400,000

Turned over → \$0.00

Sweden

German assets estimated 1946 → \$90.7 million
Turned over to allies → \$66.5 million

monetary gold

Allied est. → \$38.5-22.7 million

Turned over to allies / TGC → \$24.9 million

Belgian gold restituted → \$8 million

Dutch gold restituted → \$6.8 million

90.7
66.5

\$24.7 million
unaccounted for
assets

38.5
24.9
\$13.6 million

\$3.6-7.8 million
in monetary gold
unaccounted for

Table A
Reconciliation of Howard Inventory to the final analysis of the Bank of England

	Fine ounces
Total distribution to Gold Pool	
Figure estimated at Frankfurt	4,151,766.647
Adjusted total distribution to Gold Pool	
Figure determined by BOE	4,151,917.292
<hr/>	
Net difference	150.645 (+) ¹³
 1 troy oz = 31.10348 grms	

Table B
Monetary gold deliveries

<u>Shipments Out:</u>		
Hungary:	#2	\$ 32,153,745.00
France:	#19	85,289,953.00
Netherlands:	#20	33,064,672.00
Bank of England	#82-103	59,903,407.00
Bank of England	#104-134	85,408,426.00
		<hr/> \$295,820,203.00 ¹⁴

¹³ Report, "Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold: Report to the Governments of the USA, UK and France," Vol. I. 1971, Annex 22, section (iv)(b), pp. 3-6. [206844-206847]

¹⁴Memorandum "Monetary Gold," from Frank J. Roberts, Acting Chief FED, HICOG to KA Scott, Secy Pol Rep. , HICOG, February 28, 1950. NACP RG 240, Entry FED, Box 440. [200813-200815]

Note: Additional citations for Howard Inventory Report:

National Archives at College Park, Maryland:

NACP RG 260, Entry Finance, Box 490, File: 940.60 – Gold Report and Original Work Sheets

NACP RG 407, Entry Foreign Area Reports 1945-1954, Box 1030

NACP RG 56, Accession 69A-4707, Box 80, File: German Gold Records Found and Reserached.

Center for Military History: CMH, HRC 091.33, German National Gold Reserve

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>UNA 715042</u>
By <u>JA</u> NARA Date <u>6/15/00</u>

RG	<u>260</u>
Entry	<u>B2-S7</u>
File	<u>FED</u>
Box	<u>161</u>

~~SECRET~~

Table II

Law 53

Miscellaneous Gold Bars RELEASED to DEUTSCHE BANK from the Kontrollbuch, Verschiedene Goldbarren of the Reichsbank — by source and fine weight in grams.

(The amounts of gold shown in this Table were not included in the tables given in previous reports on Reichsbank gold balances or gold releases.)

ACQUIRED FROM SPECIFIC CONQUERED AREAS

BELGIUM, since 10 May 1940:		
Without resmelting	154,770.7	
Resmelted by Mint	<u>54,463.6</u>	209,234.3
FRANCE, since 10 May 1940:		
Without resmelting	86,613.8	
Probably resmelted	<u>659.7</u>	87,273.5
NETHERLANDS, since 10 May 1940		
Without resmelting		28,779.7
AUSTRIA, since early 1938 (without resmelting)		5,006.3
BOHEMIA-MORAVIA, since early 1939 (without resmelting)		4,051.3
POLAND, since 1 September 1939 (without resmelting)		3,249.2
LATVIA, since 22 June 1941 (without resmelting)		<u>1,310.1</u>
TOTAL from specific conquered areas		<u><u>338,904.4</u></u>

ACQUIRED FROM OTHER QUESTIONABLE SOURCES

MELMER (courier for S.S. loot):		
Direct deliveries to the Reichsbank	325,296.4	
Resmeltings from deliveries to Degussa	<u>348,196.9</u>	673,493.3
OBERKOMMANDO WEHRMACHT (received 4 May 1942)		124,712.4
UNKNOWN SOURCE (received 10 August 1942)		54,114.3
FOREIGN OFFICE (received 25 June 1943)		36,562.9
REICHSKOMMISSAR FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY		
Received 8 April 1942		7,578.0
MISC. COINS (probably foreign) resmelted by Mint		5,924.9
FLAISCHER (name not yet identified)		<u>1,541.6</u>
TOTAL from other questionable sources		<u><u>903,927.4</u></u>

ACQUIRED FROM OSTENSIBLY LEGITIMATE SOURCES

PRUSSIAN STATE MINT	240,325.6
REICHSBANK ANSTALTEN of the Alt-Reich	56,272.2
DEGUSSA	24,025.5
ZOLLFAHNDUNGSTELLE	5,902.9
DEUTSCHE BANK	5,520.0
JAPANESE BARS resmelted by Mint	4,063.0
GERICHTSKASSE, Moabit (Berlin)	1,896.5
GEORG FROMMELT & CO., private bankers	<u>994.3</u>
TOTAL from ostensibly legitimate sources	<u><u>339,000.2</u></u>

GRAND TOTAL from ALL SOURCES

1,581,832.0

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	WNA 715042
By	JA NARA Date 6/15/00

RG	260
Entry	B2-S1
File	FED
Box	161

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Finance Adviser
Berlin, Germany
APO 742

19 March 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Gold and Silver delivered pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53

TO : Mr. Theodore H. Ball

1. The gold, other than gold coins, delivered pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53 has been broken down as follows:

a. gold bars	241.949 kg
b. pieces of gold in various shapes	73.338 kg
c. leaf gold	.391 kg
d. dental gold	2.430 kg
e. strip gold	2.899 kg
f. wire gold	.005 kg
g. commercial gold	280.821 kg
h. miscellaneous gold	1.901 kg
total:	<u>603.734 kg</u>

2. The silver deposited pursuant to Military Government Law No. 53 has not been broken down. An examination of the records shows that the silver delivered falls into the following main classifications: bar silver, leaf silver, dental silver, strip silver, and silver plates.

3. The total amount of silver now held under Law No. 53, except for silver coins is 6,245 kg. A breakdown into the above classification, if required, could be accomplished in approximately two days.

Portuguese

Problems

Box 8

VI-C-1-c. Neutral General Collection Problems

Portuguese advise to hold \$38 million in gold (3.9 tons)
Allie estimate 38.33 tons in Port

Turkey \$1,000,000 gold to FGE

Sweden - did hold gold in trust for future ex-govt

St. Petersburg - Delegates wanted claim to German state property
in Sweden but not gold

Portugal - Article III does not settle question of leased gold

Less than 50% of German acquired Swiss gold will
be turned to TARA

Because of gold declaration dissolved resulted
from acquiring German gold in the summer of
1944

Memorandum from Rubin to Dorr

Swiss offer - \$100,000,000 of gold (2/3) of
leased gold

\$800,000 of Swiss gold acquired by Sweden was restricted

VI-C-36. subsidiaries in JARA countries, Swiss Reg Box 9.

Orion Company - had 400,000 sfrs in gold reserves
deemed non-german because company was sold off. in July 1939
with intention of returning it to its original owners after
the war.

Names - Friedrich and Rolf Krämer

Dr. Spahn

So

Discussion of Swedish gold

Derived from Bank of Belgium acquired by

Swedish Riksbank 7,155,326.64 Kilograms

Laura Offen - final thoughts on the Allied Neutral negotiations

Page

From: Laura Offen & Bob Skwirot (Laura Offen)
To: mmasurovsk@aol.com
Date: Wed, Jun 14, 2000 12:14 PM
Subject: final thoughts on the Allied Neutral negotiations

We wish to reiterate for sake of clarity what the Gold Team research has produced. The final result of our research has determined:

1. The early position that identifiable national gold reserves would be restored to countries from which they had been looted was abandoned.
2. The Allied Neutral agreements provided the legal definition and mechanism to wash and then permit the circulation of this gold after final agreement of a settlement.
3. The research has made an attempt to identify the origins of the washed gold and its disposition after WW2 as collateral for gold backed loans from the US government or private commercial banks. Regardless of the acceptance of the Allied Neutral agreements, the attempt to identify the origins of the "washed" gold was/ is a necessary exercise.

[Marc, just to remind you of what we discussed. You had stated that regardless of how bad the agreements with the neutrals were, if we accept those agreements, then there is no looted gold at the FRBNY. On the other hand, if those agreement are viewed as fictions, as a means of washing the gold, then questions about the origin of the gold can still be asked. You suggested that the agreements might still be fair game but the TGC was not. My comment to you was that countries that participated in the gold pool signed a waiver by which they relinquished futther claims to gold. The countries that might have benefited from better agreements with the neutrals were probably the same countries that had signed the gold waiver, thereby rendering further questions moot. Nevertheless, as I said to you on the phone, if we can say that these agreements and the gold pool "washed the gold," we have made a contribution that goes well beyond Slaney's.]

Good luck tomorrow. If you need anything, call us, e-mail us, send the police-- here or at home.

Laura and Bob